

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



AFTERNOON TEA.—SEE PAGE 170.



## BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 40, Grosvenor-street, the Lady Braye, of a daughter.  
On the 15th inst., at Portman-square, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Walford, Rector of Bucklesham, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., by special license, in the Chapel of Danbury Palace, Essex, the Duke of Argyll, to Amelia Maria, widow of Colonel the Hon. Augustus Anson, eldest daughter of the Bishop of St. Alban's.  
On the 5th inst., at St. Mary's, Chelsea, Herbert S. C. Gordon, 93rd Highlanders, to Florence, only child of Colonel Bolton, of 58, Lowndes-square.  
On the 16th inst., at 5, Glencairn-crescent, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Lewis Davidson, M.A., St. Andrews, J. Willem Cornelis del Coart tot Krimpen, Haarlem, Holland, to Annette Cornfoot, younger daughter of the late Captain John Miller, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and granddaughter of the late Charles George Strettel, H.E.I.C.S.

## DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Pound, Horrabridge, the Rev. Anthony Buller, formerly Rector of St. Mary Tavy, aged 71.  
On the 18th inst., at Bilney Rectory, Litcham, Norfolk, the Rev. Henry Collinson, aged 89.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

SUNDAY, AUG. 21.	
Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: I. Kings xii.; I. Cor. i. 2 and ii. Evening Lessons: I. Kings xiii. or xvii.; Matt. xxvii. 1-27. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward; 3.15 p.m., Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Canon Westcott. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean of Shughli; 3 p.m., Rev. Henry White.
MONDAY, AUG. 22.	
Yachting: Weymouth Regatta (two days).	Airedale Agricultural Society Show, Bingley.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23.	
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. Mechanical Engineers' Institution, meeting, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.	West Somerset Grand Archery Meeting. York Races.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.	
St. Bartholomew, apostle and martyr. New Moon, 8.45 p.m.	Grand Northern Archery Meeting, Liverpool (three days).
THURSDAY, AUG. 25.	
Louis II., King of Bavaria, born, 1845.	
FRIDAY, AUG. 26.	
The late Prince Consort born, 1819. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	Yachting: Royal Dart Club Regatta, Dartmouth.
SATURDAY, AUG. 27.	
Art-Union Exhibition closed. Yachting: New Brighton Club; Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Club.	

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Aug. 7	30.054	61.1	51.0	71	5	71.5	49.5	WSW. SW.	218	0.000
8	29.707	62.4	56.1	81	9	72.8	53.1	SW. SSW.	300	0.705
9	29.680	59.0	49.7	73	9	69.8	53.6	WSW. WNW.	328	0.000
10	29.780	58.5	49.8	75	7	69.0	54.1	W. SW. WNW.	278	0.000
11	29.897	58.5	50.7	77	5	68.7	49.9	WSW. SW.	371	0.165
12	29.662	54.2	53.8	99	10	64.4	52.9	NW. W. N.	98	1.240
13	29.693	53.7	45.8	76	10	59.9	47.5	NNW. WNW.	213	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-  
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 30.126 29.807 29.574 29.702 29.901 29.780 29.064  
Temperature of Air ... 64.9 67.2 59.4 60.1 60.1 53.8 57.0  
Temperature of Evaporation ... 67.8 61.6 51.9 53.0 51.8 52.8 56.8  
Direction of Wind ... SW. SW. WNW. WSW. W. WNW.

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(By order) J. P. KNECHT, General Manager.

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Two Months', Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (First, Second, and Third Class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.  
For full particulars, see small Handbills.  
London, August, 1881. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS. — "ECCE HOMO"** ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures. — DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

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**MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.**—The oldest established and most popular entertainment in the world, and THE ONLY RECOGNISED MINSTREL COMPANY IN EUROPE, comprising Fifty Artists of acknowledged eminence.  
EVERY NIGHT at Eight. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, Three and Eight.  
Great and sterling success of Wallis Mackay and E. Warren's *Æsthetic Skit*, DA DO DUM.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

"All's well that ends well." The long-foreseen conflict between the two Houses of Parliament has passed through the acute stage during the past week, and has terminated as every well-wisher to the British Constitution desired, and as we last week ventured to predict. The consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill was not concluded in the Lower House until Thursday. They were carefully and critically discussed, and with little show of temper; but although many changes of a subordinate nature made by their Lordships were agreed to, the vital provisions of the Bill were re-affirmed by large majorities of more than a hundred, and some of the moderate Liberals, such as Mr. Goschen and Mr. Brand, waived their objections to particular clauses so as not to encourage further resistance to the Bill in "another place." In this form the measure was reconsidered by the House of Lords on Friday. There had previously been a meeting of Conservative peers at Lord Salisbury's house to decide upon the policy that should be adopted, and it was resolved by, it is said, a small majority, to make a determined stand on behalf of the amendments introduced a week before. In an unusually protracted sitting on Friday most of their Lordships' changes in the bill were restored, mainly through the agency of the Opposition leader, though to some extent the Duke of Argyll, and with more emphasis the Marquis of Lansdowne, declined to continue the conflict. At length Lord Granville refrained from going to a division, and when the other side had completed their work his Lordship complained that the decisions of the immense majorities of the other House had been so summarily set aside, to which Lord Salisbury replied that, while there had been no interference with the principle of the bill, individual interests had been protected from hardship and oppression, and that their Lordships were only acting in accordance with their constitutional rights, and the special functions committed to them by resisting the "violent invasion provoked by temporary passion."

The challenge thus haughtily thrown down created no little anxiety on Saturday. It seemed as though a serious collision between the two Houses had become unavoidable, for it was at once apparent that the Government did not intend to agree to the mutilation of the Irish Land Bill, nor either to resign office or appeal to the constituencies. Indeed, it was announced that, should the Lords remain obdurate, the Cabinet would convene an autumn Session, and once again present the measure to the hereditary Chamber, after there had been a declaration of public opinion on the subject out of doors. The interval between Friday night and Monday afternoon was a golden opportunity for moderate Conservatives who dreaded the results of a serious political crisis, and appears to have been used with much effect by Irish landlords, who shrunk from the prospect of a renewal of the land agitation, and Ulster members, who dreaded any legislative infraction of tenant right. On the other side, formidable preparations were made for a general agitation throughout the country to strengthen the hands of Ministers in resisting the amendments of the Upper House.

When the House of Commons met on Monday evening, it was understood that the political crisis had become less acute. Though it was the middle of August, the House was crowded in every part, peers forming a large proportion of the excited assembly. It was a good sign that Mr. Gladstone, though received with enthusiastic and emphatic cheers, and secure of a triumphant majority for whatever course he might propose, declined to assume a defiant attitude. Premising, in reply to pointed questions, that the Lords' amendments had been carefully and anxiously considered, and that the Government did not intend to depart from their previous declarations, he proposed that the alterations re-affirmed by the Upper House should be considered *seriatim* on their merits. Several verbal and technical amendments were accepted without a division; others, which the Prime Minister regarded as infringing the principles or general action of the bill, were disagreed to by majorities of more than a hundred; in one or two cases concessions were made to the Lords which, while acquiesced in by advanced Liberals, were violently denounced by Mr. Parnell and his friends as a "surrender" to the Upper House. It is not necessary here, nor would space allow us, to indicate the drift of the changes in the bill accepted by the House of Commons on Monday. Those which impaired the value of the Ulster tenant custom were struck out; one or two that would tend to promote litigation were endorsed. But we have the assurance of Mr. Gladstone and other experts that no compromise affecting the main intentions of the bill has been accepted by the Government or the Commons. Such concessions as have been made to the landlord

prejudices of the peers, as well as the conciliatory spirit in which they have been assented to, have had their due effect. The Upper House has agreed to accept the Irish Land Bill as finally moulded by the House of Commons on Monday night; and what might have been a dangerous constitutional crisis has, by mutual good sense and forbearance, been averted. Soon the great measure of the Session will receive the Royal assent; and, combined with a bountiful harvest, we earnestly trust it is destined to inaugurate a new era of tranquillity and prosperity in the distracted sister island.

Harvest operations have begun this year much sooner than usual, and, should the weather prove suitable, the results will be highly satisfactory. A hot July ripened the grain crops early, and over large tracts of country in the southern and midland counties the reaping-machine has, to a great extent, done its work. Unfortunately, trustworthy statistics on a subject of such vital importance to our national prosperity are not available in Great Britain, as in most Continental countries. But fragmentary reports in agricultural and other papers in the main confirm the sanguine conclusions of Mr. Kains-Jackson, who, as the result of wide and varied observation, states that the wheat crop will be fully a third better than that of last year, and in some cases even a half. This means that the value of some three millions of quarters would go into the pockets of our sorely-trying farmers, and to some extent recoup them for the losses of the last few years. A good harvest would be all the more acceptable to them in consequence of the diminished production of the American corn-fields as compared with 1880. It is possible, however, that congratulations on the subject are a little premature. In various districts the wheat plant has suffered from mildew, and with a continuance of the comparatively cold and unsettled weather that now prevails the ripened crops may not be secured in good condition. If, however, a bountiful harvest should be vouchsafed to us, and the condition of our agricultural classes be thereby improved, we may expect that general revival of trade which will promote the prosperity of all sections of the community.

To-morrow, Aug. 21, the general election will take place in France. During what is called the "electoral period" there has been a singular absence of political excitement, and few indications of the drift of national opinion. In a speech recently delivered at Tours, M. Gambetta expressed somewhat hesitating views on the questions of the day, and was followed at Nancy by M. Jules Ferry, who thought it prudent to abandon his antagonistic attitude towards the great Republican leader and to avow his readiness to accept some modification in the mode of Senatorial elections. The present Premier is, therefore, prepared, if need be, to act under M. Gambetta. That statesman has, however, felt it necessary to adopt a wider programme in addressing his late constituents at Belleville, the most democratic quarter of Paris, where he is threatened with serious opposition. He is at one with M. Ferry in advocating a reform of the magistracy and an extension of secular education, and, in addition, M. Gambetta announces that he is prepared to maintain intact the Concordat with the Vatican; and, while repealing the law of mortmain, he would not diminish public grants to the clergy, but would make the Church more completely dependent on the State. As to foreign affairs, the Republican leader is reticent. "France should," he says, "keep her hands free and clean. She should select none in particular in the European concert, but stand equally well with every one." It is thus evident that M. Gambetta does not feel secure of maintaining his pre-eminent position, but is preparing, if the occasion demands, to coalesce with the members of the present Government, in case he should not be strong enough to form a strong Administration without their aid.

President Garfield has had a serious relapse, and the attending physicians pronounce his state to be decidedly critical. During the long interval of suspense since July 2, when Mr. Garfield fell beneath the bullets of the morbid and egotistical wretch who, it is charitable to believe, was as much a madman as a criminal, the sympathy of the civilised world has mingled with that of the great nation which has, for the second time, had to deplore an unprovoked attack on its Chief Magistrate, and has been deepened by all that has been revealed of his statesman-like qualities and rare personal virtues. Like Mr. Lincoln, he rose from the humblest ranks of life by sheer force of character, steady perseverance, and indomitable resolution. He was no professional politician; but the bitter rivalries of the Republican leaders last November brought him suddenly to the front, and Mr. Garfield in the end united the suffrages of the whole party, and was elected President of the United States. During his few months' occupancy of the White House, the new President has amply justified the confidence reposed in him. Without marked ability, his clear common sense, unswerving rectitude, and lofty patriotism have inspired general confidence; and in the unseemly contest provoked by Mr. Conkling the nation has been decidedly on the President's side, and thoroughly prepared to sustain him in his policy of Civil Service reform.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Let us strive to be Fashionable for five minutes. I have just posted "Myra" to a friend at San Francisco, and "Sylvia" to another at Colombo, and "Le Follet" to a third at Shanghai; then I come fresh to the perusal of an article in a daily contemporary stating that "a movement, initiated by many ladies of rank and fashion, has been set on foot for the purpose of promoting the woollen trade of this country." Among the ladies patronesses are three Royal Princesses, seven Duchesses, as many Marchionesses and Countesses, and about a hundred other ladies. The plan proposed is to obtain the advice of "milliners and others," who have promised assistance as to the shades, patterns, and so forth; so that the manufacturers may be enabled to suit the prevailing taste in the winter goods they are about to make. Still further to assist the scheme, it is suggested that "when garden parties, lawn-tennis parties, and the like, are reported, those toilettes made of English wool should be described."

Humph! It strikes me that already there is a great deal too much "reporting" of the toilettes at garden parties, lawn-tennis parties, and the like. Must all the papers engage a "woollen goods" critic? How would you like such a report as "The Marchioness of Millefleurs appeared in an elegant wrap-rascal of dandy-grey russet serge (expressly manufactured by Messrs. Wollaton, of Woolleywood Town, Lancashire), trimmed with four puffs of Irish freize and guingettes of Bath coating to match Coiffure, a woolpack adorned with linsey-wolsey flowers." Or this—"The Four Miss Crewels attracted universal attention by their charming toilettes of English Berlin wool (made specially for the occasion by Messrs. Schaffkopf, Baalamb, and Co., of Bradford) of a lively dun-ducketty mud colour. The corsages were of the finest green worsted, trimmed with bows of bright pink flannel."

The promoters of the scheme are to take counsel of "milliners and others" as to the patterns and shades which are to be recommended to the manufacturers. To begin with, milliners are not dressmakers any more (as the late Sir Joseph Banks sagely put it) than fleas are lobsters. Milliners make bonnets. "Chapeaux" are one thing, "costumes" another. And who are the "others" who are to advise the Duchesses as to the "patterns, shades, and so forth"? The artists? Our leading painters belong to diametrically different camps in the way of taste in dress. One section is led by Mr. Du Maurier and Mr. Tissot. Then there are the Classics, who believe in Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Poynter, Mr. Alma Tadema, and Professor Richmond. Then come the "Æsthetes," who pin their faith on Mr. Walter Crane, and every evening (after supping on minced peacocks' brains and lily-white muffins) solemnly stick little wax effigies of Mr. Burnand all over with large black hairpins, in order that the Gloomy Art Anarch may waste away and come to naught. There are the Kate Greenawayites and the Caldecottians; and there is, I believe, at least one Whistlerite. His name is J. M. Whistler, Esq. These doctors in "shades, patterns, and so forth" are apt upon occasion to disagree, fiercely.

I have watched, in my time, the rise, decadence, and disappearance of a good many of these associations for promoting, by individual effort, the wearing of certain fabrics. Now the movement has been in favour of Spitalfields silks, and now in that of Irish poplins. One of the most successful of these "Patriotic Dress Leagues" was the Homespun Dress Association, started in the Southern States during the great Civil War. Feminine Secessia unanimously resolved to wear, until peace was concluded, nothing in the way of frocks but the coarse country-made frieze-like cloth known as homespun. There was a patriotic song about it, of which I recollect one stanza:—

I envy not the Yankee girl  
Her silks and satins rare,  
Tho' diamonds deck her painted neck  
And pearls her false tuck hair.  
Huzza! Huzza! for the Sunny South, Huzza!

And Three Times Three for the Homespun Dress the Southern Ladies wear!

Poor souls! grimly blockaded on all sides, they were fain to wear homespun, since it was a case of Hobson's choice; and when peace came it found them penniless and quite unable to revel in the "silks and satins rare" of their Northern sisters. I mean their sisters-in-law.

Mem.: If the leaders of fashion really want to do a practical thing, let them wear and endeavour to promote the wearing of plaid dresses and plaid shawls. Tartans and shepherds' plaids are very fashionable on the Continent; but for a long time past those fabrics have been sternly ostracised in fashionable English Society. Even cashmeres of British manufacture, generically termed "Paisleys," are rarely seen save as opera-cloaks, made mantlewise and trimmed. I asked an eminent *costumière* the reason of this; and I was told that the general tendency of tartan and plaid dresses and shawls is to make the figure look broad, and that the prevailing craze is for close-clinging costumes of sad-coloured hues, which make the figure look narrow.

Meanwhile I exult in quoting from the *New York Herald* the following items of "fashions" as at present worn in the Empire City:—"A black bolero hat has pink roses. Corals are worn with pink muslin. Pink stockings have black flowerets. Black shoes are worn with pink bows. General Sherman is at his home in Washington. Bodices are worn loose in front, and are gathered. A bibbed apron is worn on flower-hunting expeditions. A beautiful brunette wears pale pink Indian muslin. A bronze toilette is worn with a hat which has a flesh-pink plume. For the country, a pale blue linen blouse is trimmed with plaited, spotted net. An Italian straw shepherdess's hat has a large bow of pink moire ribbon and a tuft of rosebuds." The "bronze toilette" I presume is worn by Sally Brass. How General Sherman managed to get mixed up among the bibbed aprons and the bolero hats I must leave to the consideration of the students of the habits offices in amber.

Miss Braddon is about to undertake an arduous task. The accomplished authoress of "Lady Audley's Secret" proposes, especially in the interests of the education of youth, to issue a penny edition of the novels of Sir Walter Scott, "abridged and revised with reverential regard to their peculiar merits and character." I further read in Miss Braddon's prospectus, "whatever objection may have been hitherto felt by the Clerk or the Layman to placing fiction before children of tender years, it is to be hoped that the new edition of Scott's novels will be found to satisfy every scruple and to realise every requirement."

I sincerely wish success to Miss Braddon's adventure. Against any attempt to "Bowdlerise" Sir Walter I should indignantly protest; but there is not the slightest reason why a well-directed experiment should not be made in abridging his romances. Neither Clerk nor Layman ever sought to prevent me from reading the Waverley Novels from beginning to end, over and over again, when I was very young; but then I was allowed to read Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne—aye, and Cervantes and Le Sage. I wonder whether the perusal of those works did me much harm? The most valid plea for an intelligent abridgment of at least some of the Scott novels is, that a proportion of them have become wearisome reading. Personally, I do not think that I should like to lose a line of "Waverley," of "Rob Roy," of "Ivanhoe," of "Kenilworth," of "Peveril of the Peak," or of "Red Gauntlet;" but I know that I took up "The Abbot" the other day, that I subsequently tried "St. Ronan's Well," and I finally made a plunge into "Count Robert of Paris," and that I found them all extremely dull reading. The epistolary form in which "Guy Rannering" is cast renders it occasionally very irritating; and it is the opinion of many critics that "The Heart of Midlothian" ought to have ended with the journey of Jeanie Deans to London and the pardon of Effie. What follows is surplusage—and disagreeable surplusage.

"Give me Blood!" exclaims the aristocratic old lady in Dickens. That haughty dame, were she extant in the flesh, should pay a visit to the State of Virginia. There, in the heart of the Great Democratic Republic, the claims of Blood seem to be recognised to their fullest extent. The State elections are "on" at Richmond just now; and I cull the following choice morsels from the candidates' records, published by the Richmond correspondent of a New York paper:—

In the veins of the nominees—Cameron, Lewis, and Blair—courses some of the best blood in this old Commonwealth. Cameron is descended from Byrd, the founder of this city, a colonial autocrat. Lewis is descended from the Amblers, who trace their ancestry back to Pocahontas. . . . The readjusters' nominee for Attorney-General comes from a family equally as ancient and distinguished as either of those named. Daniel, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, is descended from the Warwick on one side, and Daniel, an old Bourbon jurist, on the other. Barbour, the second on that ticket, claims as kinsmen several of the colonial Governors and other distinguished people of long ago. All of the nominees on both tickets are lawyers. . . . If the straight out Republicans put up a ticket at Lynchburg, General Wickham, and the man who boasts of his blue blood and his connection with Governor Yorkton, who was Governor of the State at the time of the surrender of Yorktown, and a long line of distinguished ancestry among the noble families of England, will be at its head.

The mention of the circumstance of the nominees being "all lawyers" alarms me, I confess, a little. Personally, I do not care much about the *sangre azul*. I prefer Heart to Blood. Give me Heart!

"D. I. McS.," Dublin, kindly tells me, for the information of my Kilsallagher correspondent, that he should procure the "National Songs, Ballads, and Poems of Thomas Davis," published by Duffy, of Dublin, and that at page 7 he will find the ballad of "Blind Mary":—

Ah! grieve not, sweet maiden, for star or for sun,  
For the mountains that tower or the rivers that run,  
For beauty and grandeur, &c.

My correspondent holds the last and concluding verse to be particularly beautiful:—

In vain for the thoughtless are sunburst and shade;  
In vain for the heartless flow'rs blossom and fade;  
While the darkness that seems your sweet being to bound  
Is one of the guardians, an Eden around.

"Coûte qui Coûte." (See last week's "Hawkeriana.") Grammatically, of course, it should be "coûte que coûte." One correspondent asks me why I could let the printer flounder thus. He did not flounder, honest man! I committed the solecism; committed it deliberately, and shall continue to commit it. I knowingly strayed from the purity of Attica into the corrupt dialect of the Soloi of Cilicia in the sweet interests of euphony. Try to pronounce "Coûte que Coûte." It is clumsy, boorish, and horribly cacophonous, resembling nothing so closely as the incipient gobbling of a turkey. Then try "coûte qui coûte." Its sound is clear, incisive, and euphonic. I claim to be allowed a little of the French of "Stratford-atto-Bowe" now and again.

My collection of "Hawkeriana" continues to accumulate. Some out of the many letters which I have received on the subject contain very harsh reflections on the late Rev. Mr. Hawker, not for his change of religion, but for his having continued to receive the emoluments of his living after he had become a Roman Catholic. With the religious part of the controversy I have obviously nothing to do. I learn that it was in 1825, when he was only in his twentieth year, that he sent to a Plymouth newspaper the famous Trelawny song, beginning—

A good sword and a trusty hand,  
A merry heart and true,  
King James's men shall understand  
What Cornish lads can do.

In a poem written many years afterwards he thus summed up the duties of a clergyman:—

A house, a glebe, and a pound a day,  
A pleasant place to watch and pray,  
Be true to the Church and kind to the poor,  
O! minister for evermore.

Mr. Hawker must have been a very "obliging" man "all round." He obliged Lord Macaulay, and some years afterwards he "obliged" Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, by

forwarding him the "restored" Trelawny ballad, which, with thanks to Mr. Hawker for his courtesy, is inserted in "Chambers's Book of Days," vol. i., p. 747.

In closing this very trifling controversy I have only a brief remark to make. It would be certainly very unkind to quarrel with the amount of the civil list pension conferred on the relict of the Rev. Mr. Hawker. It is true that he published only a single volume of poems, and that his chief claim to the occupancy of any "position as a poet" at all consisted in his having skilfully vamped up half a dozen spirited stanzas from the burden of an old West Country song. The pension, in any case, is given; and I hope that the recipient may live long to enjoy it. At the same time, while eighty pounds a year fall to the lot of the Trelawny "restorer," it does seem rather hard and rather unjust that the widow of Mortimer Collins should remain unpensioned.

Mrs. Frances Collins is not only the relict of a most accomplished man of letters, a poet, journalist and novelist of repute, a brilliant scholar and writer of eloquent and idiomatic English, whose wise and witty aphorisms are constantly quoted; but he was also frequently aided in his literary labours by his wife; and between them Mortimer Collins and his spouse produced no less than sixty-five volumes. I am not, I hope, violating the proprieties when I say that Mrs. Frances Collins has had the hardest of struggles since her gifted husband's death; that she has striven heroically to maintain herself by her pen; and that she is poor.

"Querist" writes to the *Times* to ask why the arches of Inigo Jones's fine old water-gate, the sole vestige remaining of York House, the palatial mansion of the Villiers Dukes of Buckingham, in the Strand, has been suffered for a long time past to become a laystall for rubbish and offal of the most offensive kind. According to "Querist," the gate is at present the core of a slowly rising muck heap which, unless prompt measures of remedy be adopted, will ere long engulf it, and out of which it will have to be dug as the arch of Septimius Severus was at Rome.

Mem.: Inigo Jones's water-gate was in even worse plight some thirty years since. I remember at about that period being acquainted with a remarkably convivial solicitor (he has been dead these many years) who occupied a large suite of chambers in a house at the south-western extremity of Buckingham-street, Strand. He was of a horsey and a hunting turn; also of a dramatic and a literary turn: he was very fond of hearing the chimes at midnight, and likewise at four in the morning; and when I say that Alexis Soyer was one of his cronies, and used to cook the suppers on which a medley rout of sporting men, actors, artists and journalists used subsequently to regale, the succulence of these entertainments may be imagined. In the small hours after supper, especially on fine summer mornings, Inigo Jones's water-gate had rather a bad time of it; since it was the custom of our legal and lively host to hurl the empty champagne, hock, claret, sherry, and brandy bottles out of window into the riparian mud at the foot of the water-gate. *Autres temps autres mœurs*. Assisted in his bottle-flinging by his guests, I am afraid that our host more than once connived at the more irreverent among them making a "cockshy" of the brave old water-gate.

I may say (I hope without offence to anybody) that if I have received one, I have been afflicted with at least fifty letters within the last fortnight, more or less patronisingly telling me that the couplet "Those who in quarrels interpose, &c." is to be found in "Gay's Fables," "The Mastiffs." I may be allowed to point out that I quoted these particular lines as being in the particular fable of John Gay when I first sought information on the subject, and that what I wanted to know was whether the lines were also in "Hudibras." They are not there; although many of my correspondents, including your humble servant, had long laboured under the impression that the lines were Butler's, but, being busy people, had been unable to find time for reading "Hudibras" through *de novo*. "In this connection" (which I find is not an Americanism) let me thank the correspondent who has kindly sent me a trim little volume of "Quotations from 'Hudibras.'"

If my fifty correspondents had only taken the pains to read my question through before answering it, they would have saved me and themselves much trouble;—to say nothing of the wasted postage stamps. It has also given me much pain to notice that the vast majority of these unasked-for references to Gay were cited from Somebody or Such-a-one's "Dictionary" or "Handbook" of more or less "Familiar Quotations." I look upon the multiplication of these dictionaries and handbooks as positively pernicious to the cause of real study. They are nothing better than "cribs," the possession of which enables very shallow readers to put on false airs of familiarity with the standard works of English literature, and to fall into a condition of self-complacency and conceit inimical to the preservation of that true humility which should be the beginning and the end of all true learning. It is only when a man has acquired a great deal of knowledge that he becomes aware of the little—the miserably little that he knows.

An impertinent person sends me a post-card, in which he taunts me (of course, anonymously) with having stated in a leading article in a daily newspaper that fricandeau of veal is, at this time of the year, "garnished with a slab potage of boiled turnip-tops." He asks me to "retract in the 'Echoes of the Week.'" I am glad that he reads the *Illustrated London News*, inasmuch as the perusal thereof may help to mend his manners. I did not write, and have not read, and know nothing about, the article in question. In this behold one of the many blessings of anonymous journalism. Credit for the sensible things which you may write is given to other people. The nonsense which others indite is put down to your account.

G. A. S.

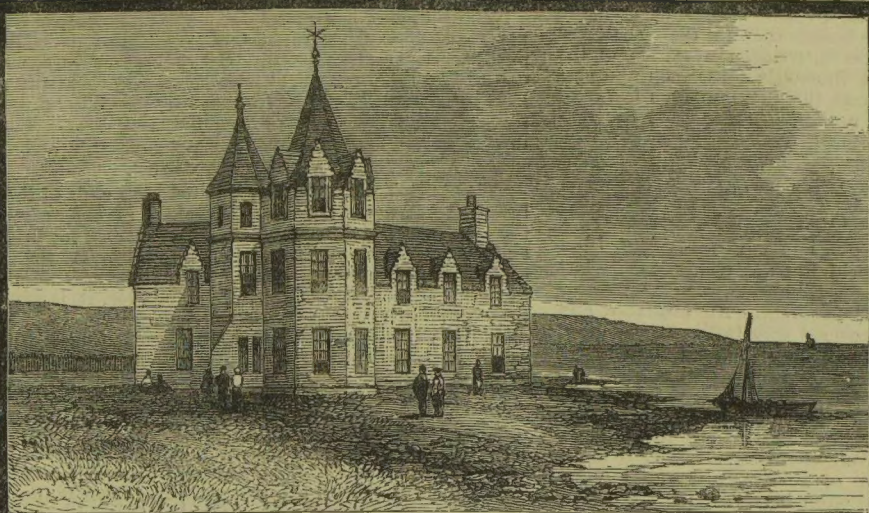




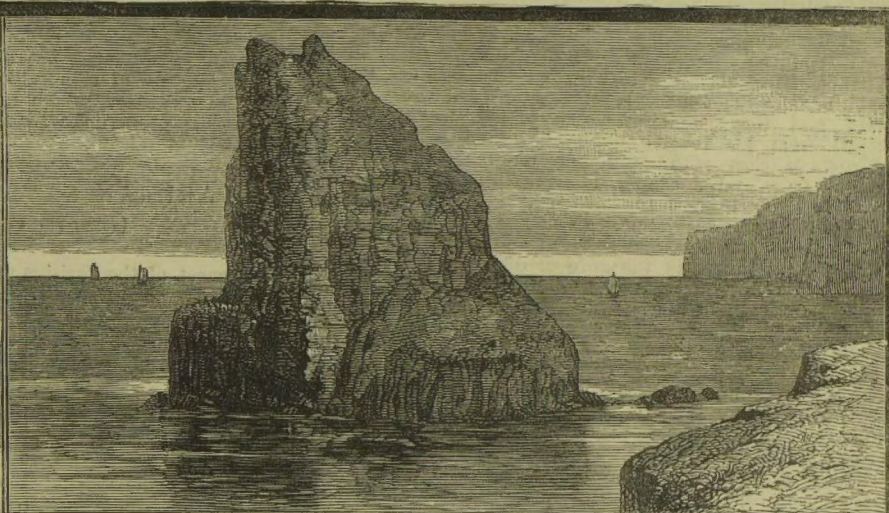
1. Old Accoutrements stored up at Portsmouth. 2. Bobby, the Dog of Miwand. 3. A Lieutenant. 4. Leisure Hours. 5. A Captain. 6. Adjutant and Sergeant-Major. 7. Private. 8. Bugler. 9. Drummer-Boy. 10. Lance-Corporal. 11. A Favourite (the Paymaster). 12. The Canteen (chorus).

SKETCHES OF THE 66TH (BERKSHIRE) REGIMENT.—SEE PAGE 170.





JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE HOTEL



THE GREAT STACK



THE GLOOP



DUNCANSBAY HEAD



WOLF'S CRAG



FISHING BOATS



BUCHOLLIE CASTLE

HENRY LINTON



## AFTERNOON TEA.

At the elegant and luxurious villa residence of a wealthy planter in South America, upon the marble verge of a garden terrace shadowed with tropical verdure, overlooking a basin of water in which the Victoria Regia displayed its broad leaves and big white blossoms, sat the ladies of the family, accompanied by a gentleman visitor, refreshing themselves with the mildest entertainment after a sultry noontide—two hours of mid-day having been already spent in the needful siesta. Donna Mariquita, agreeably to the wish of her sisters, had commanded the tea apparatus, with a dish of fruit, to be placed out there for the dainty little repast with which they would beguile the tedious languishment of a warm afternoon; and they were presently joined by Valentino, escaped from his routine of light official business, and prepared to chat with them of matters congenial to feminine taste. We cannot interpret their conversation, but it is likely enough to have dwelt upon the personal affairs of some other ladies and gentlemen of their own rank in life belonging to the local society; and there is plenty of amusement, no doubt, in the store of queer little anecdotes, the satirical reflections and sly suggestions, which the most notable male gossip of Rosalia is wont to bring wherever he is a welcome guest. At the same time, the spectator of their afternoon tea-party might, perhaps, detect in the pretty faces of the elder sisters an expression of gentle incredulity, which Valentino himself would be the last to perceive. But everybody in that refined company is far too polite to show, by any word or sign, the slightest doubt of the truth of whatever may be said by any of those present; and the heat of the weather, if anybody could be so rude, would forbid the killing effort of contradicting or cross-questioning, though it should concern the honour of one's dearest absent friend.

## LIFE IN A REGIMENT.

The gallant Sixty-sixth, called the Berkshire Regiment, at least so called till the War Office pleases to abolish the old county designation, bears the recognised honours of famous victories in the Peninsular War; those of the Douro, Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes, besides the renown it has justly won in other military services all over the world. It has lately returned from a term of Indian service, the last notable event of which took place in the battle of Maiwand, or Khushk-i-Nakhud, on July 27 of last year, when this was the only regiment of British troops in the brigade commanded by General Burrows against the Afghan army of Ayoub Khan. The behaviour of the 66th, it need scarcely be stated, was nowise to blame for the disastrous issue of that day's conflict; but when its line was thrown into confusion by a regiment of Bombay Native Infantry falling back upon it before the attacking enemy, and it was deprived of the support of the cavalry and artillery, even the 66th was forced to retreat, losing several officers and a number of its men, but without any loss of honour. We have been favoured with a few character sketches, groups and single figures, designed by the amateur artist to represent some familiar features of regimental life, which may prove amusing to the reader. The 66th is now at Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight; and the first Sketch, of a symbolical character, shows a collection of old accoutrements, with officers' swords and instruments of the band, laid up in store at Portsmouth, the headquarters of the Military Division. The regimental pet dog, "Bobby," wearing his own accoutrements, is introduced in the second Sketch; this faithful animal, having accompanied the regiment to Afghanistan, in February last year, took part in the affairs of Girishk, on July 14; of Khushk-i-Nakhud, on the 23rd, and finally of Maiwand, on the 27th, when he was severely wounded in action. He was taken prisoner, and was kept in Ayoub Khan's camp from that day till the defeat of the Afghans at Candahar, by General Sir F. Roberts, on Sept. 1, when "Bobby" was released and brought back to his owner, in the Citadel of Candahar, and has safely arrived in England. Several officers and non-commissioned officers, of different grades, with the Paymaster, who is pronounced "a general favourite," are portrayed on the same page. Other sketches present to view a little card-playing diversion for "leisure hours," and a chorus of vocal music, with pianoforte accompaniment, over pots and pipes at the canteen.

## JOHN O'GROAT'S.

The traditions of Scottish local history are apt to betray a mixed flavour of the mythical and conjectural elements, which infect the supposed origin of John o' Groat's. It is said that, once upon a time, in the reign of one King James, though little did the hardy Norsemen of Caithness regard the Royal Court of Edinburgh, a certain Dutchman, who may have been an honest man, but who might have been a smuggler, if Customs officers had then existed in those remote parts, landed at the extreme north point of Great Britain. His name was John de Groot, and he may possibly have been an ancestral kinsman of the learned scholar and philosopher, Grotius, whose proper name was Hugo de Groot, and who lived in good time to write upon theology and international law. John de Groot, whatever he was by trade, found means to erect a dwelling-house on the shore of the Pentland Firth, looking across to the Orkneys; but there is nothing of it to be seen in these days, only some mounds of turf, which may or may not cover the ruins of the ancient building. The house, it is said, was a polygon of nine sides, with nine doors, opening to "all the airs the wind can blow." This was a kind and thoughtful contrivance of John's, for the peaceful entertainment of his eight cousins, who used to come together and visit him once a year. They were so comfortably jealous of each other that none would enter the house after a preceding guest. It was needful to let them in all at once, and John was good enough to make a door for every one, besides one for himself. He also provided a dinner-table, cut with nine sides, at which every man could fancy himself at the head of the board. This generous cousin and host, we fear, must have found his own dwelling rather too airy and draughty in the winter months, when the bleak blasts of the North Sea came rattling at its nine doors; but he consoled his solitude, no doubt, with the Schiedam of his native Holland, if not with Scottish whisky, and so he lived in health and wealth until he naturally died. It is a pity that the American author of the history of Dutch New York, the humorous Diedrich Knickerbocker, has not written for our edification the biography of "John o' Groat."

That famous place, the Northern Land's End of Great Britain, has lately been made commodious for the resort of summer tourists by the establishment of a neighbouring Hotel, a rather stately mansion, in the Scottish baronial style of architecture, which is shown among our Illustrations. The others display the most striking features of the cliff scenery at Duncairn Head, with the detached fragments of old red sandstone rock called the Stacks, a mile or two east of John

o' Groat's, the "Ghoop," and one of the "Ghoes," or deep hollows, cut by the ocean waves far into the cliff, which are peculiar to this coast of Caithness. They are described in that very interesting volume, the Life of Robert Dick, baker, of Thurso, a self-taught geologist and botanist, written by Dr. S. Smiles. But these "ghoes" or "gyoes" seem to resemble, on a much larger scale, some of the picturesque features of the New Red Sandstone cliffs on the south-east coast of Devonshire, from Exmouth to Sidmouth, which are rendered beautiful, in a milder climate, by the masses of creeping plants and thickets of various bushes that fill their sheltered recesses. Our Artist has also introduced a sketch of the romantic piece of ruin called Buchollie Castle, on the east coast of Caithness, which rivals the more famous tower of Castle Girnigoe, on the Noss, a short distance from the seaport town of Wick.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The aspect of the Parisian world has not changed since last Tuesday, nor has the physiognomy of the great city revealed the occurrence of any important event. All available and unavailable wall space is still covered with brilliantly coloured posters setting forth the merits of this and that candidate for the new Chamber of Deputies, and embodying the most diverse professions of political faith. Naturally, in the land of "the most witty nation in the world" waggish candidates are not wanting. One of these gentlemen earnestly requests his fellow-citizens not to allow the all-absorbing elections to make them forget the depopulation of France, and the farcical editor of the *Journal des Abrutis* offers his services to the nation in the choicest popular slang, invites his partisans to come up to the poll and "en attendant," he says, "je vous la pince." There has been an unusual amount of joking and silly rowdism at many of the electoral meetings in Paris; and, there being really no grave question at issue, the electoral contest does not seem to be regarded very seriously by anybody except the candidates, whose interest in it is more immediately pecuniary than even that of the taxpayers. Two Algerian candidates, M. Thompson and M. Fawtier, brought their rivalry to such a pitch that on Saturday last they called for pistols and coffee, and shot at each other without effect until the seconds declared honour to be satisfied.

It is, indeed, a fact that, if it were not for the coloured posters, no one would believe that in five days a general election, one of the most solemn events in the public life of a nation, is to take place all over France. In remarking this indifference it must be confessed that now, if ever, it is excusable. Those who closely follow the politics of France know the shortcomings of the Republic; they see what reforms are to be pursued and what obstacles to be overturned. But the great majority of electors see only one fact, the establishment of the Republic. At the time of the famous elections of 1877, when the reactionaries made a final and formidable effort, the humblest citizens abandoned for the moment their personal preoccupations and threw themselves heartily into the struggle. Now that the triumph of the Republic has been secured, and that the question is only of choosing between shades of Republicanism, the same ardour cannot be looked for. Another explanation of this indifference is the utter hopelessness of the reactionary cause, and the absolute nullity of the men who have taken it in hand.

During the past week three important political speeches have been made by MM. Gambetta, Jules Ferry, and Clémenceau. M. Clémenceau's speech might serve as a model of destructive fault-finding. To listen to him, one would believe that nothing had yet been done towards the establishment of the Republic, and that everything remained to be done. M. Clémenceau has a good word for nothing and for nobody. MM. Gambetta and Ferry advocated a partial revision of the Constitution; but really both these gentlemen have of late been so shifting and vague in their political declarations that it is impossible to characterise their position in a few words. To-night M. Gambetta is to deliver his great programme-speech at Belleville, and, as he now represents the really Conservative Republic, we may safely prophesy that his platform will carry the day. One thing is certain—namely, that there is a growing revisionist tendency in the country, and amongst the revisionists two distinct schools may be set apart—the Radical revolutionaries, whose ideal is a Convention, and the Progressist revisionists, amongst whom may be placed M. Gambetta. After the elections the course of French politics will be directed by the relative strength of the parties representing these tendencies.

Yesterday, Aug. 15, was a great day under the Empire—the Fête Napoléon. The Legitimists, on their side, celebrate the day as the fête of the Virgin. On that day none of the Catholic or Monarchical newspapers appear. During the past ten years the glory of these two fêtes has been gradually growing less and less, and yesterday the Bonapartists did not even celebrate the usual mass at St. Augustin's Church in memory of Napoleon III. About a dozen of the supremely faithful attended the ordinary one o'clock mass, and after it was over a girl cried, "Down with Gambetta! Vive l'Empereur!" The police took her to the station-house, where she shed tears and promised not to do it again. Thus was celebrated the Fête Napoléon in 1881.

King Kalakaua has been visiting some of the principal shops and theatres of Paris during the past week. He has now gone to Portugal. His intention is to return to Paris in September.

The Electrical Exhibition in the Palais de l'Industrie was officially opened last Wednesday. At present the exhibition is not nearly ready, and little attention is paid to it. In all probability the show will not be in complete perfection before Sept. 1. The Congress of Electricians will meet on Sept. 15.

A new drama, "Les Patriotes," will be brought out at the Gaîté Theatre to-night. The subject is that of the American War of Independence, and amongst the characters are George Washington, Corporal Trim, Lord Trevelyan, and Scipio. The latter personage is doubtless what the Americans call "a coloured brother." A French adaptation of Robertson's "Society," called "Les Elections," will be played at the Gymnase to-morrow.

T. C.

A return has been issued by the Local Government Board for the year ending Lady Day, 1880, showing that the cost per head of maintaining each child in a metropolitan district or separate school varied from £15 9s. 6d. in Mile-end Old Town to £30 17s. in the Kensington and Chelsea district. In Westminster the cost was but 6d. lower per head than the maximum; in Marylebone it was £5 2s. 10d., and in St. Pancras, £11 10s. 8d. The cost per head of each child sent by a metropolitan union to Catholic schools varied between £15 8s. 2½d., the maximum, at Lewisham, and £8 4s. 6½d., at Bethnal-green. At Kensington the cost was £15 12s. per head, and at the Convalescent Home, Southend, £22 2s.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor arrived at Potsdam on the morning of the 10th inst., and immediately proceeded to Babelsberg. His Majesty paid a long visit to Prince Bismarck on Tuesday afternoon.

The condition of the Empress has greatly improved.

Prince Bismarck arrived in Berlin on Sunday night. His health is improved, but he is still troubled with neuralgia.

The Emperor has asked for a special report on the Jewish persecutions in Pomerania and West Prussia. A strong military detachment has arrived at Schivelbein, where the disturbances have been most serious. Further disturbances have broken out in Stettin, where a crowd of 700 men paraded the streets, uttering cries against the Jews. The police interfered and arrested the ringleaders.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Emperor has visited both ends of the Vorarlberg Tunnel, now in an advanced stage of construction. At the one end the foul atmosphere was too much for his Majesty, and he hurriedly sought the open air again. At the other the electric light suddenly went out, leaving the Imperial party in utter darkness for a time. The Emperor, it is stated, took the mishap good-naturedly, and laughed heartily.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Innsbruck yesterday week, and was received with great rejoicings by the inhabitants. In the evening there was a torchlight procession.

## RUSSIA.

The Marquis Tseng has arrived at St. Petersburg with the ratification of the treaty negotiated between Russia and China.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that five versts of the Batoum Railway are completed. The line is destined to join the Poti-Tiflis Railway at Samtredi, and when the latter is continued to Baku it is probable that a brisk trade will spring up between the Caspian and Black Seas by this route.

Russia has resolved on encouraging the colonisation of Nova Zembla. To each Russian male capable of work who settles there Government will give 380 roubles to start with, and then ten years' freedom from taxation.

## AMERICA.

President Garfield has suffered a relapse. A telegram from Washington at noon on Wednesday states:—The officials have just left the Executive Mansion, somewhat reassured by the confidence expressed by the physicians that there is no immediate danger. Mrs. Garfield seems inspired by the hopefulness of the physicians, and is less depressed than might be expected. The public seems to be generally settled in the conviction that the end is not far off. The extreme debility and difficulty of taking nourishment naturally preclude the possibility of the President rallying. The surgeons in attendance express only hope, but do not venture upon any decidedly confident opinion.

A heavy volcanic eruption, which began on the 9th inst. in Idaho territory, near Mount Idaho, continues.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The Transvaal Volksraad met on the 10th inst. The elections for the new Volksraad have been fixed for Sept. 15. It has been resolved that the official language of the Transvaal shall in future be Dutch, and no other language will be allowed in the law courts.

Durban telegrams state that in the fight between the natives under John Dunn and Sitimela's followers Sitimela's loss was over two hundred in killed, and his force is entirely broken up. He himself has escaped, but orders have been sent by the British Resident to all the chiefs to capture him should he enter any of their territories. Dunn has returned with his force to his own district.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy will leave Simla on Nov. 1. He will visit Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Geyppore, Ajmere, Chittore, and Benares, and will reach Calcutta on Dec. 2.

According to a telegram from the Viceroy, the Tarabin Ghilzais, to the east of Khelat, have declared for Ayoub. On the other hand, three regiments which accompanied him from Ilcrat have been disbanded for refusing to march on Cabul.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated Monday, says Mr. Madden has been appointed Minister of Lands, and Mr. Burrows Minister of Mines.

It is officially announced that the Detached Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, sailed on the 11th inst. from Sydney for Brisbane.

Lady Dufferin has given a garden party in Constantinople, which, according to a Reuter's telegram, was one of the most brilliant fêtes of the season.

During a bull-fight at Marseilles on Sunday some tiers of seats fell, killing twelve persons and injuring 150 others more or less seriously. At a bull-fight at Nîmes on the same day two of the toreros were badly injured.

The fêtes celebrating the Belgian independence begin this year at Brussels on Sunday, Aug. 21, and comprise a regatta, horse-races, rifle competition, free admission to the theatres, fireworks, illuminations, exhibition of fine arts, and an agricultural exhibition.

The ship Northampton, chartered by Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney yesterday week with 361 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. C. H. Gibson, as surgeon superintendent, with Miss Kent in charge of the single women.

Mr. Blanchard Jervold asks us to state that arrangements have been completed for holding the fourth congress of the International Literary Association in Vienna. The congress will be opened on Sept. 20, and will close on the 29th. The municipality of Vienna have invited the members of the congress to a banquet on the opening day. A full programme of arrangements may be had on application to the honorary secretary, Mr. W. Pilcher, Marlborough Chambers, Pall-mall.

The council of the Liverpool University College, just incorporated by Royal charter, having collected £100,000 for the endowment of chairs, have bought a site for £19,000, covering 13,000 square yards, on which they propose that the Liverpool Municipal Council shall erect the buildings necessary, and let the same to them on a lease of seventy-five years, at a nominal rent.

The Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, organised by the committee of the Parkes Museum, closed last Saturday, when the number of visitors, exclusive of season-ticket holders, was 1221, making a total of 24,333 visitors for the four weeks during which the exhibition has been open, allowing only for one visit by each season-ticket holder. During the day the secretary, Mr. Mark Judge, visited the different exhibitors for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion as to the success of the exhibition. The exhibitors generally expressed themselves well satisfied with the result. The closing of the exhibition was taken advantage of by the St. John Ambulance Association to give a demonstration of ambulance practice.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

There is not much to be said about the Playhouses this week. Although Drury Lane is nightly crowded to overflowing, and the ten or twelve other theatres which yet remain open are doing fairly well, the "Dead Season" has unmistakably set in with regard to the production of novelties in what may be termed the "High Art" of the stage; and the leading professors of dramatic culture are scattered all over the Continent. Their villeggiature are severed far and wide "by mount and stream and sea." "One in a forest of the West, by a dark stream, is laid;" but the forest is only a Highland deer-stalking one; and it is not "the Indian," but the acting manager at the Royal Theatre who knows the eminent tragedian's "place of rest." "The Sea, the blue lone sea," holds another. Happily, he is not drowned, and does not "lie where pearls lie deep." He is only yachting on board "The Light Guitar," in the Gulf of Bothnia. Another has not "wrapped his banner round his breast on a blood-red field in Spain." He has merely wrapped his pugaree round his head, and taken his alpenstock in hand on an hotel-door-step at Pontresina; while she—the last of that Bright Band?—well, she may be invoking the Armorian Artemis to the sound of the sad sea waves at St. Malo or at St. Michael's Mount, or pleading Antonio's cause with all Portia's eloquence before the impartial judges of the Giant's Causeway, sitting in *banco* for ever. I congratulate our leading actors and actresses on their well-earned holiday, and sympathise with those who are compelled to remain in London. I hope, however, that large salaries and nightly thunders of applause partially compensate them for their deprivation of an autumnal outing. We should all have an outing. I tell my next door neighbour so, who is still sitting writing five-act tragedies. He says that he means to go somewhere directly he has satisfactorily slaughtered his third and last hero. I also intend to depart at the end of next week. I am not quite certain as to the precise locality of my temporary retirement. They tell me that Barking Creek is a nice healthy place; and there is also an island called Strati, in the Ægean Sea, which I have not yet visited. Why not try Strati, for a change?

Meanwhile, Mr. W. J. Florence, the genial American tragedian who, with Mrs. Florence (*Quelle assurance!*), won so many golden opinions in "The Mighty Dollar" at the Gaiety, has returned to New York, and has been "interviewed" by a reporter of the *World*, to whom he has given a full, true, and particular account of the audience with which he was honoured at the palace of the Vatican by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Mr. W. J. Florence saw the Guardia Nobile in their blue tunics laced with silver (their uniforms were of scarlet laced with gold in my time), and the Swiss Halberdiers in their yellow-and-black doublets and trunk hose, their helmets and their ruffs. I believe, also, the Noble Guards and the Swiss Halberdiers saw Mr. W. J. Florence. The *Sommo Pontifice* was exceedingly gracious to the comedian, and asked him many questions concerning the United States. When Mr. Florence mentioned the fact that he was a "professor of dramatic art"—in other words, an actor—His Holiness maintained a judicious silence. Well, albeit actors and actresses are said to be under a perpetual ban of excommunication, the Papacy has not uniformly been inveterately hostile to the stage. Did not Cardinal Bibbiena, whose niece was to have married Raffaele, write a comedy, called "La Calendra," for which Baldassare Peruzzi painted the scenery? And in the more recent days of the Temporal Power, was not the control of the Opera at Bologna vested in the Cardinal Legate of that city?

This instant Saturday, the 20th, will be produced at the Olympic a new and original romantic and comic opera, in three acts, the words by Mr. Pottinger Stevens, the music by Mr. Edward Solomon (both gentlemen of "Billee Taylor" fame), called "Claude Duval; or, Love and Larceny." The subject would be a capital one, even if the librettist contented himself only with "working up" to the "situation" so graphically illustrated in Mr. Frith's well-known picture of Claude, after forcing a beautiful lady to descend from her coach, restoring to her half the jewels of which he had plundered her, on condition of her dancing a coranto with him. In reality, the handsome highwayman had been a footman of the Duchess of Portsmouth, and was, in the end, exemplarily hanged at Tyburn. Mr. Stevens, of a surety, will not hang his Claude Duval. Nobody ought to be hanged in an Opera Bouffe; although the poets and composers of that class of entertainment occasionally merit patibulary treatment. I notice that Mr. John Hollingshead in an advertisement defiantly asserts that if opera bouffes in three acts are popular, a like cordial welcome should be extended to burlesques in three acts. Why not, Mr. Hollingshead? Mad Nat Lee once wrote a tragedy in twenty-six acts; and at the Royal Chinese Theatre, San Francisco, I saw, in March, 1880, a portion of a "grand sensational, historical, and domestic drama," which had been, without intermission, in progress ever since the first week in November, 1879. I wonder whether it is "through" by this time.

Also, on this present Saturday is to be produced at Sadler's Wells, where the admired actress, Miss Marriott, is performing a "starring engagement," a new play by Messrs. W. G. and F. C. Wills, entitled "Sedgemoor." A fascinating subject, truly. I can see all the possible tableaux in my mind's eye:—Last interview between Charles II. and his wayward son. Face-scratching duet sung by the Duchess of Monmouth and Lady Henrietta Wentworth. Monmouth disguises himself in a suit of secondhand apparel purchased in Monmouth-street. The flight to Holland. Perplexity of William of Orange and Bishop Burnet. The landing in England. Proclamation of "King" Monmouth. Presentation of the flag embroidered by the Maids of Taunton. Battle of Sedgemoor. Capture of Monmouth under a hedge with some raw peas and a copy of "Zadkiel" in his pocket. His interview at Whitehall with James II. Tower-hill. The Block. Fury of Judge Jeffries. Equivocal conduct of William Penn. Excesses of Colonel Kirke and the Tangier Regiment. Monmouth comes to life again; assists at the acquittal of the Seven Bishops; is reconciled to his Duchess (Lady Henrietta retires to a nunnery); and the curtain falls to the strains of a grand chorus with the refrain—

And shall our Monmouth die?  
And shall our Monmouth die?  
There's twenty thousand playgoers  
Will know the reason why.

Probably the play of "Sedgemoor" will not contain any such tableaux or episodes. But in connection with any plays associated with the name of Wills the most startling historical "developments" may be expected; and I shall be very curious to know what the dramatists at Sadler's Wells will be able to make of the life history of the weak and worthless plotter who was always ready to betray his accomplices, and to give up their heads to the executioner in order to save his own; who was an ungrateful son and a faithless husband, and who, even on the scaffold, could not be brought to repent of his guilty intrigues. One of the Messrs. Wills named is certainly gifted enough to persuade us that Titus Oates was the Editor of "Truth," that Richard III. was rather fond of babies than otherwise, that Clytemnestra was the best of wives, and that Bloody Queen Mary wept to hear of Cranmer's burning.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts appear to have entered on a successful career. The first "classical night" included effective orchestral performances of Schubert's beautiful overture to the drama of "Rosamunde," Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, the "Dance of Sylphs," from Berlioz's "Faust" music, and the prelude to Reinecke's "König Manfred"—not to mention other items, a speciality among which was Madame Frickenhaus's brilliant execution of Weber's "Concertstück" for pianoforte (with orchestra). The vocalists were:—Mdlle. Elly Warnots, Miss Orridge, and Mr. F. King. The first-named lady distinguished herself by a brilliant rendering of the Queen of Night's bravura air from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico;" Miss Orridge having given, with much expression, arias by the old Italian composers, Scarlatti and Salvatore Rosa; Mr. F. King's principal display having been in Schubert's romantic song "The Erl King," which the singer declaimed with much effect. At Saturday's concert Madame Antoinette Sterling appeared, and sang with her usual success in well-known songs; the other vocalists having been Mdlle. Warnots and Mr. Wilford Morgan. On this occasion Miss Bessie Richards was the solo pianist. A second classical night was given this week; and for this (Saturday) evening a Scotch night is announced. Mr. A. G. Crowe continues to fulfil the office of conductor with care and ability.

It is stated that the scheme for the amalgamation of our two great Italian Opera establishments is held in abeyance; an official announcement having appeared to the effect that, owing to the lateness of the season not allowing a sufficient amount of subscription to justify a quotation of shares on the Stock Exchange, the directors have determined on postponing the issue of shares until the autumn; depositors being, meanwhile, entitled to receive back the amount of their deposits. When the allotment takes place, applications already made will have preferential consideration.

Herr Franke—director of the Richter concerts and of the German opera performances to be given at Drury Lane Theatre next year—has arranged with Richard Wagner to have the exclusive right of producing this composer's "Meistersinger" in England and America during 1882 and the two following years.

Mr. Irving has sublet the Lyceum for the months of October and November to Mr. Samuel Hayes, who intends to produce Italian opera there at the usual prices of that theatre. The operas will be mounted in the best style, Mr. Irving having left at the disposal of Mr. Hayes all the scenery and properties of the theatre.

Mr. Carl Rosa will produce during the season at Her Majesty's Theatre, beginning on Jan. 14, 1882, in addition to four works by Wagner, an opera by Balfe, "The Painter of Antwerp," originally written to Italian words by Piave, and produced with great success at Trieste in 1856, Balfe's best and most artistic period, under the title of "Pittore e Duca." The translation and English adaptation have been made by Mr. W. A. Barrett. The story is interesting, and deals with that period when the Spaniards were masters of the Low Countries.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though there were four or five race-meetings last week in different parts of the country they may be dismissed in very few words, the interest attaching to the various stakes being of the slightest. At Redcar, Lucy Glitters suffered an easy defeat from Nesscliff in the Great National Breeders' Foal Stakes. This colt was noticed at Ascot as being likely to improve considerably with time, and, as he is confessedly inferior to Limestone, the latter found some fresh backers for the St. Leger. On the following day Lucy Glitters at last managed to lose her claim to maiden allowance by securing the Kirkleatham Biennial, in which, however, she received 7 lb. from the very moderate Lizzie Long, her solitary opponent. Lartington took a couple of races at Paisley, and thus incurred a 10 lb. penalty for the Great Ebor Handicap, which will probably put him out of court for that event. There was a very poor attendance at Kempton Park on the Tuesday and Wednesday, where the principal handicap went to Espada (7 st. 1 lb.), as Favo (8 st. 13 lb.), after showing a great deal of temper before the start and giving Fordham a fall, would not make the least effort at the finish. Archer made his reappearance in the saddle after his illness, and secured two races, one of them being the Garrick Plate, in which Nimble beat Emmeline, Marcia, and five others very easily. The running was a little better at Windsor, when the filly by Carnelian—Red Rag had no difficulty in carrying off the Park Stakes and the Clewer Stakes, and thus redeemed the character that she had lost at Ascot.

It is announced that the Cobham Stud will once more be dispersed next month, when the sires, brood mares, and foals, are to be sold without reserve.

We need hardly say that grouse-shooting was begun all over the country last Friday week. The season has opened very auspiciously, and reports of heavy bags have come in from various quarters. The possessors of shooting in Scotland have been exceptionally fortunate. On the Dunachton moor, Badenoch, Mr. Austin and party had 141 brace of grouse; on Dalwhinnie, Mr. Clark and party had 175 brace; on Garth, Sir Donald Currie had 80 brace; and on Glenmick, Mr. Allan Mackenzie had 102 brace. The birds generally are in splendid condition, though in many places they are decidedly wild.

By special desire of the Queen, the regatta of the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club took place in Osborne Bay instead of at Southsea, and her Majesty had an excellent view of the racing from the grounds of Osborne. There were six events altogether, the principal one being a race for Una boats, in which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales steered his own vessel, the Belle Lurette. Unfortunately, he got off badly, and, making a rather wide sweep in rounding one of the buoys, only came in third to the Electra and the Weasel. A protest was, however, lodged against the winner, on the ground that she is not a Una boat, and, should this be sustained, the Prince will take second prize. The Princess of Wales and her daughters followed this race in a steam-launch.

The Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club gave a banquet on Thursday week at the club-house to the members of the club. A scratch match was got up for boats under twenty-seven feet, to be sailed by members, and the first prize was won by the Surprise, the second by the Cormorant, and the third by the Boadicea. The race yesterday week was for the Commodore's Prize, a cup value £100, presented by the Marquis of Exeter for all yachts belonging to any Royal yacht club, and two prizes of £30 each, to be given to the first yachts by time of different rigs. The course was round the Isle of Wight. The entries for these prizes were more numerous than for any other during the regatta, but at starting the list was reduced to six—the Boadicea, Enchantress, Latona, Florinda, Samena, and Druid. Florinda won the first prize, Enchantress the second, and Samena the third.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta was begun on Mon-

day at Southsea. The race for the Albert Cup (value £105) was won by the Sleuthhound cutter (the Marquis of Ailsa), by time allowance. The race for the Vice-Commodore's prize (£30) was won by the Freda cutter (Mr. Francis Taylor); Amatheia (Mr. Henry Lamont) taking the second prize of £20. The first race on Tuesday's programme was for yachts exceeding 20 but not exceeding 40 tons, belonging to any recognised yacht club. First prize, £40; second, £20. The Annasona took the first prize, and the Sleuthhound the second. The second race was for yachts not exceeding 20 tons. First prize, £30; and a second prize, given by Mr. A. Brassey, Vice-Commodore, of £20. The Freda and Amatheia taking the first and second prizes. The third race was for yachts not exceeding 10 tons. First prize, £15; and second, £15. The Maharanee took the lead, and kept it nearly up to the Warner, when the Buttercup, who had been gradually gaining upon her, took the lead, and kept it to the close of the race.

There was a magnificent cricket-match between the Gentlemen and Players at Brighton last week. Such a close struggle is almost without parallel in the annals of the game, as they tied at the end of the first innings; and, though the Players were disposed of at their second attempt for only 112, yet, thanks entirely to the splendid bowling of Shaw, who took six wickets for nineteen runs, they won by one run. Such an even contest is so remarkable that we give the full score:—

PLAYERS.		GENTLEMEN.	
First Innings.	Second Innings.	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Ujett, b Appleby ... 0	b Steel ... 14	Mr. Ellis, b Bates ... 8	c Selby, b Bates ... 0
Shrewsbury, b Appleby ... 14	b Appleby ... 0	Mr. Pearson, st Payne, b Bates ... 24	b Shaw ... 34
Barnes, b Bettesworth ... 38	c Steel, b Appleby ... 5	Mr. Trevor, b Bates ... 12	b Emmett ... 4
Selby, c Tylecote, b Appleby ... 12	st c Tylecote, b Steel ... 46	Mr. Whitfield, not out ... 34	b Bates ... 4
Bates, c Whitfield, b Appleby ... 50	st c Tylecote, b Bettesworth ... 22	Mr. Steel, b Bates ... 0	b Shaw ... 22
Barlow, not out ... 54	c Appleby, b Steel ... 9	Mr. Vernon, b Morley ... 13	b Shaw ... 4
Emmett, b Appleby ... 0	b Steel ... 3	Mr. Tylecote, c Payne, b Barnes ... 4	1 w, b Shaw ... 0
Charlwood, run out ... 3	c Bettesworth, b Steel ... 0	Mr. Hornby, b Barnes ... 69	c and b Bates ... 15
A. Payne, st Tylecote, b Steel ... 0	b Steel ... 1	Mr. Lucas, c Barnes, b Bates ... 20	c Payne, b Shaw ... 10
Shaw, b Steel ... 18	not out ... 8	Mr. Bettesworth, c Emmett, b Bates ... 4	not out ... 5
Morley, b Appleby ... 13	c Vernon, b Steel ... 2	Mr. Appleby, c Emmett, b Barnes ... 8	c and b Shaw ... 3
Leg-byes ... 4	Leg-bye ... 1	Leg-byes ... 8	Byes 7, 1-b 2, w 1 ... 10
Total ... 204	Total ... 112	Total ... 204	Total ... 111

Mr. Hornby has seldom batted better, which is saying a great deal, and his fine innings was played without the semblance of a chance. He must have stolen at least a dozen runs, which scarcely any other player would have attempted. At the end of the week, Yorkshire obtained a most sensational victory over Surrey by nine wickets. The south countrymen did wonderfully well in their first innings, Read (62) and Mr. Roller (52) scoring very freely; but, at their second attempt, Emmett took eight wickets for the absurdly small total of 22 runs; indeed, only Mr. Lindsay (36) and Read (18) made any show of resistance. For Yorkshire, E. Lockwood (50), Emmett (61), Bates (44), and not out 32), and Grimshaw (not out, 32) all batted well. Notts v. Lancashire ended in a draw, Messrs. A. G. Steel (50) and O. P. Lancashire (not out, 47) distinguishing themselves with the bat; and rain also prevented the match between Gloucestershire and Middlesex from being finished. Dr. W. Grace (80) and Mr. Moberley (not out, 61) did most for their county; and no less than seven of the Middlesex team ran up very useful scores.

There were eight starters for the One-Mile Amateur Swimming Championship, which was brought off in the Elstree Reservoir, Herts, last Saturday afternoon. Danels swam very well for two thirds of the journey, when he retired, and J. T. Taylor (the holder), going to the front, won easily, by some fifty yards, from Dummore, who was rather less than that distance in front of Booth. The time of the winner was 35 min. 25 sec.; so there can be no doubt that the distance was considerably over a mile.

The Society of Wiltshire Archers and the Blackmoor Vale Club for Archery and Lawn Tennis met during the past week. The latter club, which is the most influential in Dorset, had a two days' meeting at Sherborne, the first day being devoted to archery and the second to lawn tennis. The lady paramount of the archery was Mrs. W. Rixby. The highest score at 60 yards was made by Miss E. C. Dendy; Miss K. Ainslie made the greatest number of hits at the same distance. The best gold for the day was made by Miss Agnes Flockes. The best gross score for the day by the lady visitors was made by Mrs. Everett. On the gentlemen's side the highest score at 60 yards was that by Mr. H. Okeden, the Rev. J. B. Woodman having to allow 50 per cent off 289, and the Rev. H. H. Palairat 20 per cent off 280. The greatest number of hits at 60 yards was by the Rev. J. B. Woodman. The best gold for the day was made by the Rev. J. Ellis. The visitors' prize for the gross score of the day was won by the Rev. O. K. Prescott. The prize-winners of the lawn tennis tournament were Miss Vassall and Mrs. Baines.

The third meeting this season of the Archers of the Teme was held on the 10th inst. near Ludlow Castle Grounds, granted for the occasion by Lord Powis. The gathering was a very good one, and, the weather being propitious, some excellent scores were made. In the ladies' class Lady Croft took the prize for best value, and Miss C. Hanbury the prize for the best gold. In the gentlemen's class the best-value prize fell to Mr. J. J. Peglar, and the one for best gold was awarded to Mr. M. Wood.

The Western Counties Lawn Tennis Tournament was brought to a conclusion at Exmouth yesterday week, the prizes being distributed by the Countess of Harborough. There were four matches, and, owing to the very large muster of competitors, the tournament lasted a week. In the single contest for gentlemen the Hon. Mark Rolles's £10 cup was won by Mr. Maconochy, of Torquay. The ladies' single contest was won by Miss Lilian Cole, of Withycombe. The match for gentlemen pairs was won by Messrs. Hagg and Down, of Barnstaple; and the contest for lady and gentleman pairs by Mr. and Miss Kindersley, of Exeter.

Carefully-gathered reports from the various English counties indicate that, on the whole, the harvest yield this year will be rather below the average. Barley, however, will be decidedly above an average; oats, on the other hand, are likely to be the worst crop of the year.

Last week three steamers reached the Mersey with live stock from the United States and Canada. The collective consignments amounted to 967 cattle and 1031 sheep, being an increase on the preceding week. The arrival of fresh meat was also larger, amounting to 3551 quarters of beef and 300 carcasses of mutton. No hogs arrived.



CHILDREN'S DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

SEE PAGE 174.



SUBSCRIPTIONS.



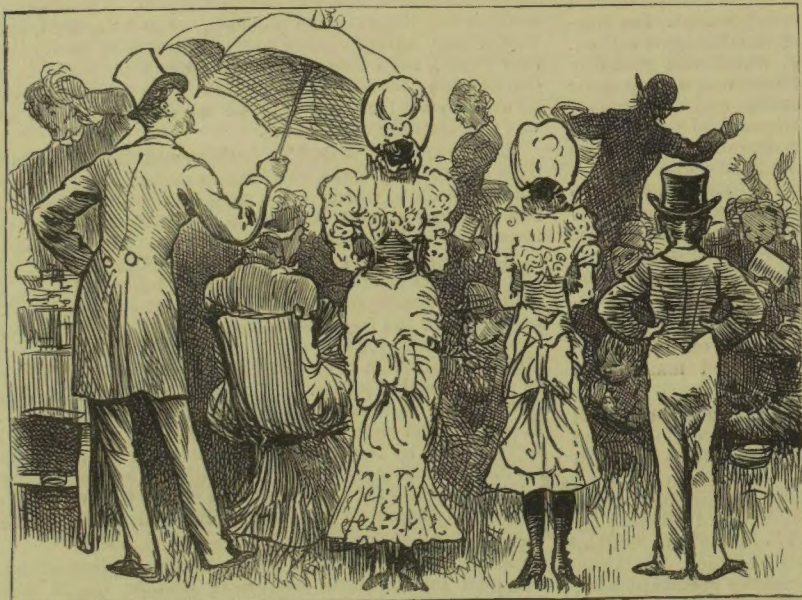
THE START.



THE FAVOURITE TEACHER.



PRELIMINARIES.



PATRONAGE.



THE AWKWARD SQUAD.

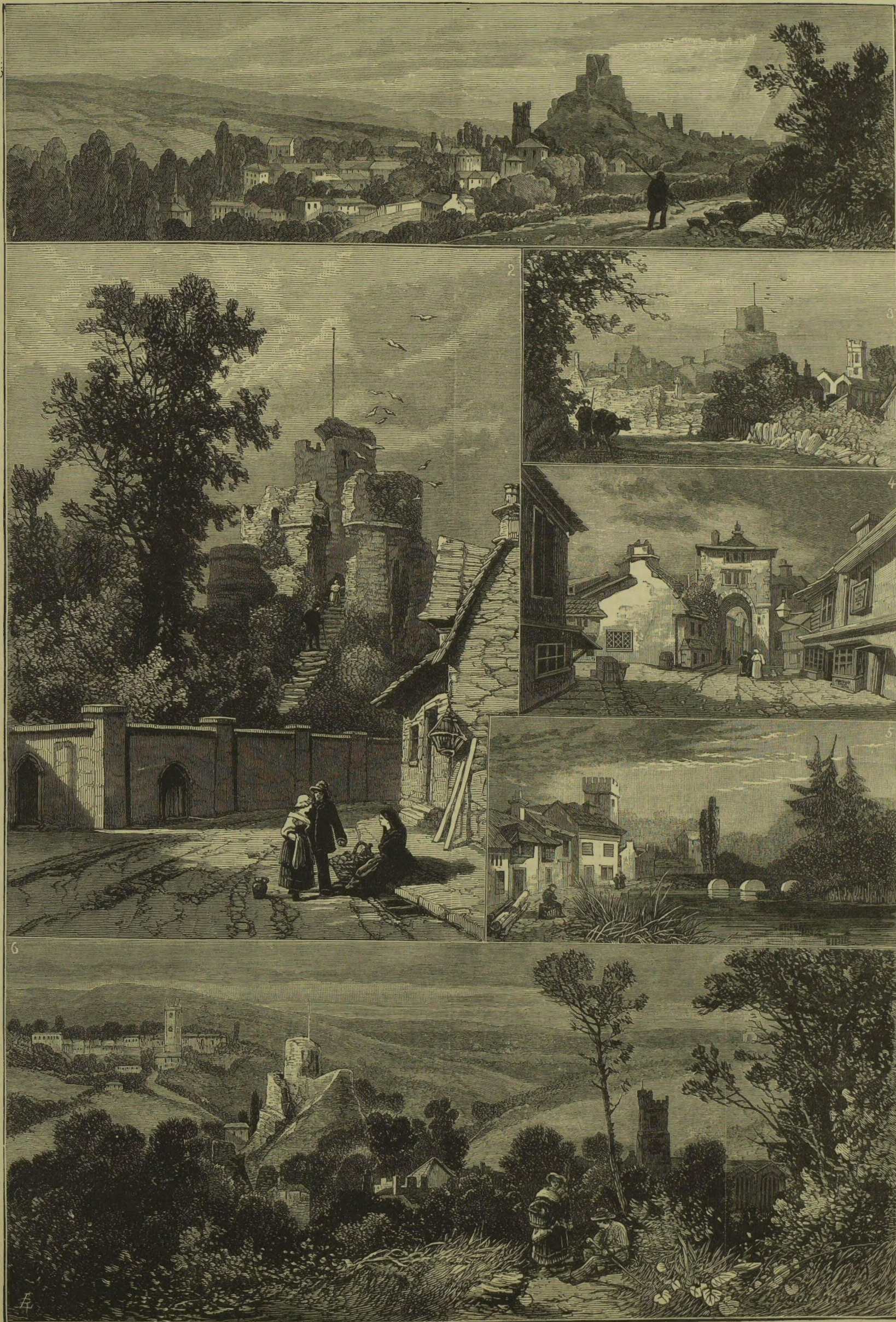


MISSING.



SIGNAL FOR DEPARTURE.





1. Launceston, from St. Catherine's Hill. 2. The Castle. 3. The Castle. 4. Town Gate. 5. The River. 6. St. Stephen's Church, with Werrington Park and Launceston in the distance.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes-Lawrence, Ashley Lawrence, Curate of Christ Church, Brighton, to be Vicar of Thorne, Wakefield, Yorkshire.  
 Beesley, Thomas Brasher, Curate of Bibury, Fairford; Vicar of Ruardean.  
 Bicknell, Charles Vincent; Vicar of Good Easter, Essex.  
 Bullen, John; Rector of Southam, Warwickshire.  
 Cargunven, John, Curate of Lyme Regis; Rector of Rousdon, Devon.  
 Dunfield, H.; Assistant-Curate of St. Thomas's Church, St. John's, Newfoundland.  
 Foster, C. H.; S.P.G. Missionary at Trinity West, Newfoundland.  
 Hammond, Joseph; Vicar of St. Austell, Cornwall.  
 Holland, C. W.; Curate of Bonite Bay, Newfoundland.  
 Love, Edward Hugh; Curate of Dunstable, Beds.  
 Mason, P. P.; Vicar of Edstaston; Vicar of South Malling, near Lewes.  
 Middleton-Wake, C. H.; Assistant-Chaplain in the Chapel Royal, Savoy.  
 Payne, C. L.; S.P.G. Missionary at Portugal Cove, Newfoundland.  
 Shaw, G. A.; Vicar of St. Michael's, Derby.  
 Targgett, James, Curate of Littleton, Staines; Rector of Faldfield.  
 Trotman, Edward Fienes; Vicar of Marshfield.  
 Wright, Thomas Joseph; Vicar of Newnham.  
 Whyte, F., Vicar of East Cowes; Vicar of Alton, Hants.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Peterborough has taken a trip to Norway.

The first diocesan conference of the new diocese of Liverpool will be held on Nov. 16 and 17, in St. George's Hall.

The Duke of Westminster laid last week the foundation-stone of a new church at Pulford, Cheshire, which he is going to build at his own expense.

An anonymous donation of £1000 has been made to the Church Missionary Society for sending a missionary to the Mackenzie river and the shores of the Polar Sea. The Rev. T. H. Canham has been appointed to the work.

The Bishop of London has admitted twenty laymen in the chapel of Fulham Palace to the office of lay readers. They were presented to the Bishop by the Vicars of the parishes in which they were to officiate.

The Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, completed his eighty-third year on Tuesday. His Lordship was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1849, and in point of age is the oldest prelate on the Episcopal Bench.

The Church of St. Michael, Bath, which was for many years the scene of the ministry of the Rev. John East, a highly-esteemed clergyman in the West of England, was reopened last week after extensive alterations. The Bishop of Bath and Wells preached at the reopening, which was attended by the Mayor and Corporation of the city.

The Church of the Annunciation at Brighton, which has been closed for some time, has been reopened. A new aisle has been added on the north side, a chancel screen erected, and various improvements effected, which increase the accommodation and add to the beauty of the building. The Bishop of Tennessee took part in the opening services.

On the 11th inst. the Archbishop of York consecrated a handsome stone-built church, designed by Mr. Street, architect, of London, and erected by the Earl of Wharfedale, at Carlton, near Barnsley, in memory of his father, who died in 1855. The edifice was also erected in consequence of the rapid increase of the mining population. In addition to the church his Lordship has built a parsonage.

The Bishop of St. Albans last week consecrated a new church for the parish of Weeley, in Essex. The old building was not only unsuitable for public worship, but was generally considered the ugliest church in the county. The new church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the Perpendicular style, of red brick, with Bath stone dressings, from designs by Mr. E. C. Robins. It consists of chancel, nave, and north aisle, with an organ-chamber on the north.

There is a prospect of getting rid of the scandal of popular elections to the chaplaincy of St. Saviour's, Southwark. "A munificent Churchman," to use Bishop Thorold's words, has placed at his Lordship's disposal £5000 to purchase the perpetual presentation to the benefice, and vest it in the Bishop. In the event of this arrangement being carried out, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will come forward with grants for the erection of a parsonage and the maintenance of curates.

The Bishop of Bangor, in the course of his triennial charge on Monday, said he could not disguise his feelings of shame and indignation at the manner in which lay ecclesiastical patronage was exercised. Most unfit and incompetent men were preferred for livings owing to political sympathy or family ties, and when inducted they alienated Churchmen, owing to their indifference and negligence. He hoped the time would come when the parishioners would at least have a negative voice in the selection of the man to whom their spiritual welfare was intrusted. The advertisements of sales of livings in ecclesiastical journals were scandalous.

The Bishop of Truro recently consecrated the new Church of St. John the Evangelist, which has been built just over the famous slate quarries at Delabole, in the parish of St. Teath, and the site for which has been given by Miss Ann Every Hellyar, of Boscastle. Mr. Hine, of Plymouth, was the architect; and the new church is a substantial erection in Early English style, accommodating about 300 persons. It is built of stone from the adjacent quarries, given by the Delabole Company, and the dressings are of Bath stone. The total cost has been about £2000. Miss Nosworthy, of Exeter, besides being a liberal contributor, gave the altar fittings, a Glastonbury chair, and the lectern.

In the floor of the chancel of the parish church of Hucknall Forkard, Nottinghamshire, immediately over the coffin containing Lord Byron's remains, there was last week fixed a slab of marble sent for the purpose by the Byron Memorial Committee. The slab, which is a little more than two feet square, is a portion of the large block presented to the committee by the King of Greece as a pedestal for the Byron statue in Hamilton-gardens, Hyde Park. The following inscription has been inlaid in the marble in brass, surrounded by a poet's wreath:—"Byron, born January 22, 1788; died April 19, 1824." In accordance with the desire of the Memorial Committee, over whose deliberations the late Earl of Beaconsfield presided, no ceremony was observed in the laying of the slab.

The Bishop of Manchester preached last Saturday at the reopening of Church Kirk, near Accrington. The church, which dates back to the thirteenth century, has been renovated, at a cost of £1600. Alluding to theories on ceremonial advocated by certain schools, his Lordship said he sometimes felt as if he were losing patience and hope at the continuance of the idle controversies about matters of ceremonial. They engendered strife and bitterness, and wasted energies which, in his judgment, might be far better employed. It was not theories about ornaments and the like that were needed in England, but downright earnest preaching and teaching about righteousness. While they were fighting and disputing about vestments, and ornaments, and chalices, and incense, the infidels and atheists at their doors were trying to destroy their people's faith in everything that spoke of God, of judgment, and the life beyond the grave. Was it not something worse than folly to be distracting and tearing the Church in pieces at such a time?

The last report issued by the committee of the Church of England Sunday School Institute contains a full statement of the position and extent of Sunday schools in the Church of England, and shows the hold which they have upon the young. The parishes in the Dioceses of England and Wales which made returns were in number 8405. The number which did not make returns was 6064. The total number of scholars on the books of the schools in the 8405 parishes making returns is 1,289,273, giving an average of 78 for each school. Allowing the same average for the 6064 parishes not making returns, the total number of scholars in Church of England schools is 2,222,891. The total number of teachers on the books of the schools in the 8405 parishes making returns is 113,412, giving an average of 6.87 for each school. Allowing the same average for the 6064 parishes not making returns, the total number of teachers in Church of England schools is 195,533. The number of scholars over fourteen years of age in the schools making returns is 168,734; the number of scholars who are communicants, 48,680; the number of teachers who were formerly scholars, 30,764. Separate services for children are held in connection with 2709 of the schools making returns.

A new Roman Catholic church at Caterham, which is named the Church of the Sacred Heart, was consecrated on the 11th inst. with considerable pomp and ceremony by Cardinal Manning, assisted by many other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

The New Church Conference was held at Manchester last week. Yesterday week attention was drawn to the fact that the year 1883 will be the first centenary of the establishment of public worship in accordance with the teaching of Emanuel Swedenborg, and the conference council was requested to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate that event.

The Welsh Baptist Union, which was held last week in Rhondda Valley, comprises 651 churches and 78,911 communicants. On the 11th inst. the expediency of having a revised edition of the Welsh Testament was unanimously affirmed, and Welsh theological professors and scholars of eminence were appointed to assist in the revision work.

## CHILDREN'S DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

The anxious hopes of fine weather on particular appointed days of July and August, in the minds of at least of English townspeople, though farmers and other rustics may cherish a different kind of interest, are apt to be associated with projected country excursions. And not the least popular of these are the yearly summer treats for children of the schools attached to parish churches and to Dissenting chapels, few of which, in London and its suburbs, fail to send forth, when the seasonable time has come, several vans loaded with happy boys and girls along the turnpike road, or else, it may be, a few hundred small passengers by railway, in carriages specially retained for their conveyance, to some field or park in the Home Counties, or even to the seaside, where five or six hours can be passed in hearty enjoyment of fresh scenes and sports of an innocent kind. The fresh, pure air, the liberty of romping on the grass, the delight of coming, for once, into the presence of rural nature, for which all city-bred youth must yearn with an intense longing, scarcely to be allayed by getting now and then into the London Parks, are calculated to do them an infinite amount of good. It is pleasant, also, for their teachers, including those who undertake the voluntary and gratuitous task of Sunday-school religious instruction, to have the opportunity of presiding over these wholesome but rare pleasures of the little folk to whom they minister in Christian education. The clergyman or other minister, with the elders of his congregation acting as the School Committee of managers or visitors, is most of all entitled to rejoice in the success of this day's festive expedition, which may have a beneficial effect upon the conduct of the school, and upon social harmony among members of his adult flock, during the long months of autumn and winter. Some incidents of a "Children's Day in the Country," sketched by one of our Artists, will be seen in a page of Engravings which forms part of this sheet, and will be found to contain much that is pretty and pleasing, with a little droll exaggeration of particular figures. The young persons of a family belonging to the richer class, arriving at the Vicarage with their collecting cards and list of subscriptions, in aid of the fund to pay the expenses of the school treat, have been applied in a laudable manner; but those who merely stand by, in a stiff attitude of "patronage," to watch the dispensation of buns and tea, might as well have stayed at home. One of the most charming scenes is that in which "the favourite teacher," a very sweet girl sitting under a tree, permits herself to be crowned by a garland of flowers by the children, whom she sincerely loves, and whose love she has won through many months of patient kindness towards them. "The Awkward Squad," and "Missing," have a touch of comic pathos in their expression of childish helplessness and simplicity. The clergyman saying grace, before they sit down in the field to tea, will also be noticed, and the contrivance of sending up little balloons of diverse colours as a signal for departure.

## LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL.

The ancient borough town of Launceston, with a population scarcely exceeding four thousand souls, is situated almost close to the boundary that separates Cornwall from Devonshire, on a stream flowing into the river Tamar. Our page of engraved Views presents two different aspects of the town, but the finest is that from the suburb of St. Stephen's and Werrington Park, on the Bude road north of Launceston. This hamlet of St. Stephen's, with its old Gothic church, is said to be of greater antiquity than the town or the Castle; but it was soon after the Norman Conquest that the Castle was built, apparently by Earl Morton. It became, after his death, an appanage of the Crown, and subsequently of the Duchy of Cornwall. The remains are of considerable interest to students of feudal and baronial architecture, from the peculiar construction of the keep, which has two concentric walls, and is similar to that of Restormel. The Castle Yard was one of the places of execution for Protestant martyrs in the reign of Queen Mary. In the civil wars of Charles I.'s time, this fortress was repeatedly captured and retaken by the Parliamentary and the Royal army, but without much fighting. It was afterwards partly destroyed, and is now a fine old piece of ruin, ivy-grown and majestic, looking down from its steep hill over a green and peaceful valley. The ground about the Castle is laid out as a pleasant garden. There is little to be seen of the ancient walls of the town; but the south gate is still extant, though much disfigured by modern alterations. The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, built of granite, is a handsome structure of the time of King Henry VIII. Launceston was formerly the assize town for Cornwall, but that dignified branch of public business has long since been removed to Bodmin.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

At last! Calmness and prudence prevailing over a show of determined obstinacy almost on the stroke of the twelfth hour, the Irish Land Bill of the Government has at length passed through both Houses of Parliament. But the crisis was sharp while it lasted; and the relations of the two Estates of the Realm were stretched to the utmost for the moment. The promptitude with which the majority in the Lords rejected the principal amendments of the Commons on Friday week, and the smack of defiance in the Marquis of Salisbury's answer to Earl Granville's mild remonstrance, occasioned no little public excitement. The slogan was sounded. Deputies from the chief Liberal Associations, from John o' Groat's to Land's End, held council together on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel; and in every borough of note the signal was given for an energetic campaign against the stand made by the House of Lords.

This public excitement was palpably reflected in the House of Commons when it met on Monday afternoon. Crowded were the Strangers' and Speaker's galleries; and among the noble Lords who thronged the Peers' Gallery were recognised the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Carlingford, the Duke of Teck, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Pembroke, Earl Spencer, Lord Brabourne, the Earl of Kenmare, and Lord Camperdown. The House itself was exceptionally well attended for the middle of August. Indeed, hon. members gathered quite strongly on the Ministerial side; and when Mr. Gladstone joined his colleagues on the Treasury bench there rose from the Liberal ranks a louder and heartier cheer than has been heard for some time. It was a prolonged cheer, which emphatically meant that the Leader of the House would receive the cordial support of his followers in any step he might deem it expedient to take with respect to the Lords' amendments.

Mr. Gladstone's quiet demeanour, however, and the tactical skill and judgment he displayed, indicated that conciliatory counsels had prevailed. It was, perhaps, as well that the proceedings were prefaced with a burst of laughter. Could the Lords' amendments be dealt with as a whole? inquired Mr. Macdonald in his most portentous manner. The hon. member was at liberty, the Speaker urbanely replied, to move that they be "considered three months hence, but if that motion were carried it would involve the loss of the bill." Under cover of the hilarity occasioned by the confusion of Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Gladstone quietly moved that the amendments should be considered. No preliminary statement! This unexpected reticence on the part of the Prime Minister led to lively protests from Mr. Parnell and his associates, also from Mr. Dillwyn in his capacity as self-assumed leader of the Liberals below the gangway, and from Mr. Daniel Grant; but the tone of the convective rose soothingly from a back bench, and Mr. Anderson was discovered blandly deprecating "violence" in his favourite rôle of a kind of converted Baile Nicol Jarvie. To all these suggestions Mr. Gladstone neatly replied by pointing out the inutility of parading the Ministerial objections till the particular amendments they disagreed with came before the House for practical consideration. Quick progress then became the order of the day. Mr. Gladstone at once showed he did not lack firmness where the principles of the Land Bill were threatened. Thus, on the motion of the Prime Minister, the House disagreed once again with the previously rejected amendments of the Marquis of Salisbury and the Duke of Argyll, the echoes of whose wedding bells may almost be said to have drowned the jangling, discordant notes which his Grace left in the air on the eve of his marriage. As a sop for their Lordships, "wild duck, widgeon, and teal" were thrown to them, in addition to snipe, as game reserved for the sport of Irish landlords. Landlords as well as tenants were also allowed access to the Land Court, much against the will of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy, who mustered a minority of 66 votes against 238 in the division. These reasonable concessions of the Government excited the anger of the Home-Rule leader later in the sitting; and, ere the last amendment was reached, Mr. Parnell had to be called to order for questioning the credibility of one of Mr. Gladstone's statements. In the small hours, however, the re-amended Land Bill once more emerged from the Lower House.

The Marquis of Salisbury was, happily, moderation itself on Tuesday. A change had clearly come over the spirit of his dream since he talked exultantly of an appeal to the country. Rarely, indeed, has the noble Marquis spoken with so much discretion as he did in accepting the Commons' amendments of the Land Bill; in protesting that all he had persuaded their Lordships to do was to improve the measure on the lines originally laid down by the Government; in throwing the responsibility for some of the amendments on the shoulders of the absent Duke of Argyll; and in expressing the hope, though he could not say his belief, that the bill, for the principles of which the Government were responsible, would improve the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Carlingford having continued this pacific strain, it devolved upon Lord Monck to make a seasonable appeal to the tenants of Ireland to welcome this well-meant measure of reform, and another to the Ministry to enforce the law with a strong hand in the sister isle. Whereupon, Earl Granville (able now to walk without a stick, one is glad to see) promised that the Government would not relax their vigour and determination to maintain order. The amendments having been sanctioned, the Marquis of Salisbury uttered a last word disclaiming any collusion with the Government to bring about an agreement in the other House.

The great Ministerial measure thus got rid of, Parliament has made rapid progress with the remaining business with the view of bringing about the prorogation next week. Keeping his weather eye upon the eastward advance of Russia in Asia, Lord Strathnairn on Tuesday reopened the Afghan question, and elicited from Lord Enfield corroboration of the statement that the Russians had annexed Askabad. The Marquis of Salisbury (who has apparently lost his large map) seized the opportunity to ask whether there was any connection between the Russian movements and those of Ayoub Khan. But Earl Granville was too adroit to allow this query to be sprung upon him. Turning to the Lower House, it was to be noticed with some satisfaction the same evening that Mr. Trevelyan secured some millions for the Navy Estimates, but that Mr. Fawcett was not permitted to touch the Post-Office votes before the need of dealing liberally with the telegraph clerks and postmen was impressed upon him. Progress was made with various measures on Wednesday; and Ministers were released in time to proceed down the river to the whitebait dinner at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, the Liberals of which town gave Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues a demonstrative welcome.

The whole of the Sunday-school children of Cardiff, irrespective of sects, were on the 10th inst. entertained in the Cathays Park, Cardiff, in celebration of the birth of an heir to the Bute estates. Twelve tons of cake were provided, and three miles and a half of table-cloth were required.





GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

DRAWN BY S. BEAD.



## The Extra Supplement.

## GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

In a quiet, out-of-the-way quarter of the bustling commercial city of Western Scotland, where a stream called the Molendinar, from the neighbouring moorland hills, descends through a rocky ravine to join the Clyde, stands the fine old Cathedral Church of St. Mungo. It is just opposite the hill of the Necropolis or Cemetery, which is adorned with shrubberies partly screening its unsightly collection of tombs and monuments, overlooked by the memorial of John Knox. The Cathedral, built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries by the Bishops of "that ilk," is one of the purest examples of the "Early English" style of Gothic architecture, which ought rather to be called "the Early British," to spare the feelings of enthusiastic Scottish patriots. It has fortunately escaped the fate of St. Andrew's, where the misguided religious zealots of an age of controversial strife once came together—

And with John Calvin in their heads,  
And hammers in their hands, and spades,  
Enraged at idols, mass, and beads,  
Dang the Cathedral down.

The Catholic Bishopric of Glasgow was erected or restored by King David I. of Scotland, the founder of Melrose Abbey, in 1138. Bishop Jocelyn, in 1192, began the building of the present Cathedral, a former church having been accidentally destroyed by fire. It was dedicated to St. Mungo, otherwise named Kentigern, one of the early Irish Christian missionaries to Scotland in the seventh century. The exterior form of the building is remarkable for the length of the nave and shortness of the transepts, differing in general appearance from other cruciform Gothic churches. The east front, where the ground falls almost precipitously to the ravine of the Molendinar, has the most imposing aspect, with its long and deep facade, massive projecting buttresses, and the lofty, narrow, lancet-shaped windows of the choir, or of the Lady Chapel. The basement underneath this part is occupied by the crypt, which has, internally, more light and air than any crypts usually enjoy. Such at least is its present condition, thanks to structural improvements made since the time when Sir Walter Scott wrote his "Rob Roy." The reader will, of course, remember how Baillie Nicol Jarvie is obliged to hold conference with the Highland outlaw in this place, then described by Scott as "an extensive range of low-browed, dark, and torchlight vaults." This crypt is really beautiful, with its richly sculptured groined roof, and with the capitals of the pillars surrounding its piers wrought into a wonderful variety of decorative designs. It contains the tomb and shrine of St. Mungo, and the sepulchral chapels of several ancient prelates. The interior of the church above is very noble, especially the proportions of the grand pointed arch forming the choir, and the side arches that divide it from the aisles. Modern liberality has restored Glasgow Cathedral with great completeness, and has filled the windows, in particular, with some very superb works in stained glass, from Munich, representing scenes of Bible History. Among the religious associations of this cathedral, it should not be forgotten that Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, in the times of Charles I. and Charles II., held the episcopal charge, though much of his time was passed in England after the Civil Wars. He died in retirement at the little rustic village of Horsted Keynes, in Sussex, where he is buried. The devotional writings of Leighton are justly esteemed by Dissenters as well as by Churchmen.

## A BAZAAR IN ALGIERS.

"The Algiers of the Turks and Arabs is one thing; the Algiers of the French is another," says the author of "The New Playground," Mr. Alexander Knox, in his volume which we quoted last week. This remark does not strike one as very profound; but it serves the reader of that book well to bear it in mind through several chapters occupied with graphic descriptions and lively anecdotes of the various races and classes of Algerine population, European and Mussulman or native African, with their separate habitations. The new town of Algiers, built since the French conquest, presents broad and handsome streets, more or less resembling the Paris Boulevards, with rows of lime-trees, acacias, and orange-trees, arcades or passages lined with shops, a Place du Gouvernement, where the military band plays to the loungers and strollers, open restaurants and cafés, with tables and chairs set outside, hotels, clubs, and casinos, and the ordinary institutions of city life in Continental Europe. The old town, higher up the steep hill that presents a triangular face, thickly overbuilt, to the Mediterranean Sea, surmounted by the Kasbah, or fortress and palace of the Deys, is of very different character. There are labyrinths of narrow and crooked lanes, with high bare walls, blank and windowless, the houses generally looking into an interior courtyard; and it is chiefly in the bazaars, among the Moorish or Arab shopkeepers and their customers and gossips, that the signs of social activity are perceived. Here the visitor may linger, discreetly observant, and may perhaps see a native lady wearing the "yashmak" or veil of light gauze over the lower part of her face, and shrouding her figure in an upper garment that seems to be one white sheet, not to speak of her ample trouser-bags, enter the shop of a goldsmith or silvermith to ask the price of a bracelet. She is probably attended by a trusty servant of her parents' or of her husband's house, if not by some gentleman of her family, when she comes to the bazaar. The skilful tradesman, a Mussulman whose grand white beard has a most venerable appearance, receives his fair customer with the gravest politeness, and soon persuades her to let him try the bracelet on her slender wrist. And we may feel quite sure that, having got so far, Zuleika or Fatima will complete the purchase, whoever has to pay for it, and there will be good temper in the harem of her lord until she takes a fancy to some other toy or trinket. How much better, to our thinking, if she had been taught to read, and had been enabled to go to the Algerine Mudie's Library for the last published three-volume novel! But the Mussulman husbands and fathers are not of this opinion.

Yesterday week, the North Wales Musical Festival, attended by several thousands of persons, was held in the Pavilion, Rhyl, under the patronage of the Duke of Westminster and others. The chief interest in the morning was the brass-band contest, resulting in a prize of £15 being divided between the Llanrug and Nantlle bands, with a silver medal for each conductor. In the afternoon there was a choral competition, for which six choirs entered. The prize, £25, was divided between Denbigh and Llangollen. The adjudicator, Dr. Parry, urged the formation of a permanent musical festival for North Wales similar to that held in English cathedral cities.—At a meeting of bards at Bangor yesterday week it was unanimously resolved that the National Eisteddfod of 1882 shall be held at Denbigh, and steps were taken for its due proclamation at Merthyr Tydfil, where this year's assembly takes place.

## HOME NEWS.

Sept. 3 has been fixed this year for Hospital Saturday. Lord Derby and the Earl of Lathom will visit Southport on Sept. 8 to open new markets, erected at a cost of £25,000.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury, unpaid.

Martin Hogan, who was arrested in April under the Coercion Act, has been released from Kilmainham Prison.

The Rev. E. S. Carlos, M.A., head mathematical master of Christ's Hospital, has been elected to the Head-Mastership of Exeter Grammar School.

At a meeting of the Cobden Club, held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Arch and Mr. George Howell were elected honorary members of the club.

There was a very high tide in the Thames last Saturday, and in Upper Ground-street the lower floors of houses adjacent to the banks were inundated.

The sub-committee which has been investigating the accounts of the Patriotic Fund expresses great dissatisfaction with the way in which they were kept.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off that place 93 tons 15 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of these 54 tons 18 cwt. came by land, 38 tons 17 cwt. by water.

South Hornsey, which has a population of 14,000, is to have a Townhall. The site is in the Milton-road, a thoroughfare lying between and running parallel with Albion-road, Stoke Newington, and Newington-road.

At a provincial Grand Mark Lodge, held at Truro on Monday, R.W. Bro. Sir Charles Brune Graves-Sawle, Bart., was installed Provincial Grand Master for the province of Cornwall, the office being vacant by the death of R.W. Bro. Peard.

Another addition to the unarmoured cruisers of the British Navy was made last Saturday by the launching of her Majesty's ship Satellite, at Sheerness Dockyard. She will carry eight 68-pounder guns of an improved construction. Miss Maud Macdonald, daughter of the Port Admiral, performed the duty of launching and naming the ship.

The committee of the National Memorial to Lord Beaconsfield report that they have received £4789, and £405 are promised. They have selected Signor M. Raggi to execute the statue, which, in bronze with its pedestal, is to be completed in fifteen months, for the sum of £3150. The statue is to be placed in Parliament-square.

A deputation of seamen waited on Mr. Chamberlain last Monday to complain of the abolition of advance notes. It was stated that many seamen were starving in London because they could not get money to pay existing debts. Mr. Chamberlain explained to them how they might get an advance from the shipowner under proper safeguards. But his reply was considered unsatisfactory.

At the forty-second anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, held last week in the gardens, Regent's Park, the reports from the council, auditors, and secretary gave a very favourable account of the flourishing condition of the society. The year's subscriptions, £4250, had only been exceeded in two of the whole forty-three years of the society's life; and the receipts from exhibitions, fêtes, and other sources had been good. After deducting the whole expenditure for the year, there was about £600 to the credit of the society.

The King's-cross Station of the Great Northern Railway is now lighted by means of the Crompton Electric Light. The peculiarity of the Crompton system is that arc-lights of large size are used, which are produced by self-regulating lamps, three or four being placed upon the same circuit. There are twelve Crompton lamps within the station—six being placed over the arrival, and a similar number over the departure platform. Two lamps of larger size are placed outside the station.

An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London on Nov. 28 and following days. There will be seventy-three cadetships to be competed for, of which three will be for candidates for West India Regiments. Six cadetships will also be offered for competition by University candidates, as provided for in the regulations. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College, as gentlemen cadets, on Feb. 10, 1882. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the regulations, Oct. 15 next being the latest date on which applications can be received.

Mr. Hoffman, the inspector of "retreats" for habitual drunkards, has issued his first report. He states that two retreats only were opened since the passing of the Act, and that one has since been closed, although three more are likely to be opened shortly. It appears that the number of patients admitted during the year at Sheepscote Home, near Stroud, was eight, and that seven were received at Hall Court, Can-nock. Four were discharged from the former, and one from the latter retreat. Mr. Hoffman reports that the patients were treated well, but that he was unable to trace a single instance in which a permanent cure had been effected. The weekly payments at the retreats ranged from three to four guineas for each inmate. No female patient had been received at either of the establishments.

In London 2477 births and 1578 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 13 and the deaths 77 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 29 from smallpox, 48 from measles, 57 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 22 from whooping-cough, 3 from typhus, 17 from enteric fever, 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 210 from diarrhoea, 2 from dysentery, and 7 from simple cholera; thus 408 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 82 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which had been 495 and 297 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 210 last week, and were 99 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had steadily declined from 73 to 33 in the five preceding weeks, further fell to 29 last week, but were 11 above the corrected average weekly number. The 48 fatal cases of measles show a considerable further decline from recent weekly numbers, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 15. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 156 and 165 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 143 last week, and were 6 below the corrected weekly average; 77 were attributed to bronchitis and 47 to pneumonia. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29.65 in.; the highest was 30.02 in. at the beginning of the week, and the lowest 29.40 in. on Monday evening. The mean temperature of the air was 59.0 deg., and 3.7 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868, deduced from photographic records. The mean showed a slight excess on Monday when it was below the average on each of the other days of the week.

## SCIENCE AND ART TEACHING.

The twenty-eighth report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education has been issued. It shows that the number of persons who during the year 1880 attended the schools and classes of Science and Art in connection with the Department are as follows, viz.:—60,871 attending Science schools and classes in 1880, as against 59,519 in 1879; and 837,308 receiving instruction in Art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 41,864. At the Royal School of Mines there were 25 regular and 175 occasional students; at the Chemical Department Science Schools, 245 students; at the Metallurgical Laboratory, 79. At the Royal College of Science for Ireland there were 20 associate or regular students and 38 occasional students. The lectures delivered in the Lecture Theatre of South Kensington Museum were attended by 4702 persons. The evening lectures to working men at the Royal School of Mines were attended by 1800 persons, being 626 more than last year; and 230 science teachers attended the special courses of lectures provided for their instruction in the new Science Schools at South Kensington. The various courses of lectures delivered in connection with the department in Dublin were attended by about 736 persons. The total number of persons, therefore, who received direct instruction as students, or by means of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department in 1880 is 906,711, showing an increase as compared with the number in the previous year of more than 5 per cent. The attendance at the Art and Educational Libraries at South Kensington and at the National Library of Ireland in 1880 has been 84,184, a decided increase over that of last year. The museums and collections under the superintendence of the department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh were last year visited by 2,332,443 persons, showing a decrease of 167,321 on the number in 1879. It should, however, be observed that the number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum shows a large increase, the numbers being for 1879, 879,395, and for 1880, 981,963. The returns received of the number of visitors at the Loan Art and Industrial Exhibitions, to which objects were contributed to the South Kensington Museum, show an attendance of 696,541. The total number of persons who during the year 1880 attended the different institutions and exhibitions in connection with the department has been upwards of 3,935,155. This total, compared with that of the previous year, presents a decrease of 8552. The expenditure of the department during the financial year 1880-1, exclusive of the vote for the Geological Survey, which was £21,717 12s. 11d., amounted to £312,963 17s. 10d.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in June and July, 1881, for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

C. Archer, B. E. James, G. W. Priestly, W. T. Holland, G. D. Macpherson, G. H. Arbuthnot, P. A. Smurthwaite, F. J. De Gex, S. V. F. Churchill, W. J. Bonus, L. C. Koe, J. L. Luck, J. Rutherford-Clark, C. H. C. Van Straubenzee, A. J. St. John, J. C. Breck, P. U. W. Vigors, R. A. F. Marter, H. C. Suft, E. R. Reade, J. A. H. Wallford, H. S. Naylor-Leyland, C. F. Campbell, W. P. Ward, W. H. Salmon, W. F. Walter, F. I. Maxse, N. W. Cuthbertson, J. Ramsay, R. E. Blakey, A. Giles, S. C. F. Jackson, G. Freer, T. Capper, \*S. Walter, A. J. Richardson, C. E. Hodgson, G. H. McCausland, \*F. M. Gray, H. H. Nicholson, S. L. H. le Bailley, P. R. T. Gurdun, A. L. Napier, B. J. St. George, C. J. Melliss, E. R. Taylor, J. Boulger, E. F. David, J. W. Fraser, F. C. Petre, D. Beames, J. H. Ansley, T. B. Hawks, E. M. Woodward, W. F. H. Hinde, B. St. John Mundy, J. F. Erskine, W. M. Tracey, C. H. L. James, J. A. H. Woodward, H. C. L. Cole, J. A. H. Haldare, A. W. Cripps, J. H. Hale, C. M. Crawford, G. B. Geach, J. H. S. Gritth, C. J. Markham, A. R. Gilbert, T. C. Hunt, A. W. W. A. Thellusson, C. W. Jacob, T. R. D. Bell, W. C. Tonge, J. L. Kaye, B. E. Mitford, W. C. Oates, P. E. P. Crawford, H. S. Belli-Bivar, E. L. Engleheart, F. L. Banon, G. W. Fitton, W. Kirk, A. V. Jenner, S. Thomson, P. T. Westmoreland, W. D. Sellar, H. R. Cholmondeley, R. M. Byne, L. N. Herbert, G. B. M'Andrew, E. C. Ryall, C. Cullen, A. G. Vincent, G. O'Callaghan, B. C. Holt, W. A. Oswald, C. W. Humphrys, G. C. I. Stockwell, C. H. Halford, F. Ayton, C. A. C. King, \*V. M. Inglis, \*H. W. Campbell, \*J. M. Chadwick.

Candidates marked thus (\*) are eligible for commissions in the West India regiments only.

The following were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military College.

G. L. Slater-Booth, F. Whistler, J. Forrest, R. G. H. Hughes, R. Hall, T. D. Leslie, W. Clayton, C. B. Close, C. R. R. Malone, W. Nicholson, G. A. Brownrigg, H. C. Filmore.

The following Queen's cadets, Queen's India cadets, and honorary Queen's India cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

Queen's Cadets—H. V. Campbell, H. R. Blyth, L. H. Bazalgette, J. G. Ridge.

Queen's India Cadets—H. D. Merrewether, W. C. Olpherts, G. C. M'Dowall Birdwood, T. C. V. Shortland.

Honorary Queen's India Cadets—C. D. Bruce, T. M'Kay, D. A. M'Leod, C. E. H. Connell.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a memorial from eighty members of Parliament, says that Sir H. Robinson has been instructed by Lord Kimberley to consider whether a much greater amount of personal liberty might not be given to Cetewayo, provided that he will engage not to return to Zululand.

In a notice of the landing of the new Atlantic telegraph cable at Whitsand Bay, near the Land's End, Cornwall, the telegraph steam-ship Faraday was spoken of. This vessel belongs to Messrs. Siemens, Brothers, and Co., of Charlton, Woolwich, by whom the cable was manufactured and laid.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism for the first week of August show that there were 84,293 paupers, of whom 47,635 were indoor and 36,658 outdoor. This is an increase of 1612, 4425, and 8366 as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1880, 1879, and 1878 respectively. The vagrants relieved on the last day of the first week numbered 461, of whom 441 were men, 172 women, and 33 children.

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E. KREMER





THE BOYCOTTED SMACK WAVE, UNDER POLICE GUARD AT CORK. —SEE PAGE 178.



1. Arrival of the Injured Passengers at the Infirmary. 2. The Blackburn Infirmary. 3. Scene in the Blackburn Station after the Collision.



## A BOYCOTTED VESSEL.

Among the recent outrageous and absurd proceedings of the Irish agitators and faction-leaders, Home Rulers or Land Leaguers as they might be, in the neighbourhood of Cork, was their attempt to forbid the unloading there of a smack called the Wave, which had entered the river with a cargo of timber and some joinery work, intended for use in the erection of a Home for students attending the Queen's College at Cork. On her arrival some weeks ago the trades of Cork protested against the importation of manufactured goods. One of the reasons assigned for objecting to her discharge was that the cargo was sent over by Mr. Bence Jones, who has become unpopular in the South of Ireland from his opposition to the Land League. Dr. Webster, who was getting up the fund for the students' residence, had received a subscription from Mr. Bence Jones on condition of taking these goods. From her first arrival in Cork, at Parliament Bridge, the vessel was under the protection of the police. She was then moved opposite Buckingham Police Station for more security, and subsequently towards the Custom House, at Albert Quay. She lay some days under the protection of the police. Then she was moored at Union Quay, opposite one of the police stations, and the discharge of the cargo was commenced. The men engaged at the work were employees of Mr. Bence Jones, and came from Lisselane. The timber was conveyed on two carts drawn by horses conducted by drivers from the country. As the loads were made the men engaged in the work accompanied the carts along the way to the College on the Western-road, protected by an escort of police on foot and mounted. Numerous crowds of idlers congregated on the quays on both sides of the river, and, when the carts moved towards their destination, followed with shouts and loud threats, and even threw stones from the bridge. On two or three days of last week, military ambulance waggons were employed in removing the cargo discharged from the Wave. The presence of a cavalry escort was also deemed necessary. It was found that the road leading to Dr. Webster's school was cut up in two places. This obliged the ambulance waggons to make a detour of nearly half a mile up a steep and narrow passage. The damage to the road was repaired, and no further interruption occurred. Large crowds assembled at each side of the river, and the persons engaged in the operation, as well as the police and military, were groaned and jeered at. It was thought necessary to increase the escort, and fifty riflemen, under Colonel Percival, were dispatched from the barracks. Under the protection of this strong force the work was carried on vigorously, but three or four days would elapse before the vessel could be discharged.

## THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT BLACKBURN.

Seven lives have been lost by the disaster that occurred on Monday week, as mentioned already, at the Blackburn Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The Midland Railway Company runs an express train from Manchester to Edinburgh and Glasgow over that part of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's line. At the same time a train of the latter company, from Liverpool to Todmorden and Yorkshire, has to meet the Midland express at Blackburn, bringing some passengers for Scotland in a Midland composite carriage, which is there separated from the Yorkshire train, to be attached to the Scotch express train. If the Liverpool train is in the station punctually to the minute, and if the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway officials are sufficiently expeditious in dispatching the train to Yorkshire, a clear line is left for the Scotch express; but, the Liverpool express being a few minutes late, the line is frequently blocked, and the Scotch express driver has to pull up close to the buffers of a stationary engine. On this occasion the Yorkshire train was not got off with as much celerity as it might have been, and it was several minutes behind its time; as a consequence the passengers in it have been the chief sufferers. The driver of the Scotch express, as he enters the station from Darwen, has a clear view of the main line, but not beyond the station, for immediately a train leaves for East Lancashire, or for Scotland, via Clitheroe and Hellfield, it enters a tunnel nearly half a mile long. The Scotch express that afternoon was punctual, and it was the duty of the driver to pull up in time to stop before he reached the point at which the other engine stood, with the carriage to be shunted, in the very centre of the station. The line from Darwen to Blackburn is a heavy falling gradient, and the train ran down rapidly into Blackburn with steam shut off. The driver applied the Westinghouse brake when he was twenty or thirty yards off the entrance to the station; but from some unaccountable cause the brake failed to grip the wheels, and the train dashed into the station at a high speed. The express engine struck the shunting engine so violently, as greatly to damage the machinery and framework of both engines, and caused them to interlock. The drivers of both locomotives were much injured; but the effect of the collision upon the carriages behind was much more serious. The force of the collision drove the carriage which was being shunted into the rear of the Liverpool train standing a few yards further up the line. It also caused the destruction of the second and third carriage of the Manchester train, as well as the single Midland carriage, and a couple of carriages in the Liverpool train, which were tele-

scoped. The station was a scene of the utmost consternation, many persons standing on the platform witnessing the crash. The railway officials and one or two medical men who were at hand set to work energetically to rescue the passengers in the shattered carriages. It was soon found that several were mortally or dangerously injured. Mr. Charles C. Tipplady, accountant, of Blackburn, was extricated alive, but died at the hotel close to the station a few minutes afterwards. Mrs. Hargreaves, housekeeper to Mr. Thompson, of the Commercial Inn, Darwen, was killed; a Spanish wine-merchant, Mr. G. de Ysasi Victoriano, of London, died at the Blackburn Infirmary a few minutes after being taken there; Mr. John Swift, of Bradford, and his wife, also died of the injuries they received; Miss Cardiff, daughter of Captain Cardiff, late of the 11th Regiment, who resides at Sydenham, and Mrs. Mitchell, of Accrington, were also killed. Twenty or thirty were more or less severely wounded. An official inquiry has been opened by Colonel Yolland, for the Board of Trade, and the local Coroner has likewise opened an inquest upon the deaths.

## THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language state in their report recently issued that the Irish language now holds a prominent place on the curricula of the three great systems of national education in Ireland. In America the study is being pursued with great enthusiasm. Irish-American newspapers devote their columns to the publishing of Irish literature in the Irish character; and a sister society in New York has recently brought out a handsome cheap edition of Dr. MacHale's Irish version of Moore's Melodies. In Germany Dr. Windisch, of the University of Leipzig, has published an Irish grammar, with Irish texts, for advanced students; Dr. Limmer, who came over from Berlin to preside at some of the council meetings of the society last year, still continues his Irish class in the University of Berlin; and in Australia a flourishing branch of the society has been formed. The report is appended to a handsomely printed volume of 300 pages, published by the society, comprising the second part of the ancient Irish romance known as "The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne," with an introduction by Mr. O'Grady, and an English translation, a glossary, and notes. One of the four vice-presidents of the society is Marshal MacMahon.

The Lord Chancellor, who, owing to sudden indisposition, had to withdraw from the House of Lords on Tuesday, is much better, and expects to be able to attend to public business in a day or two.

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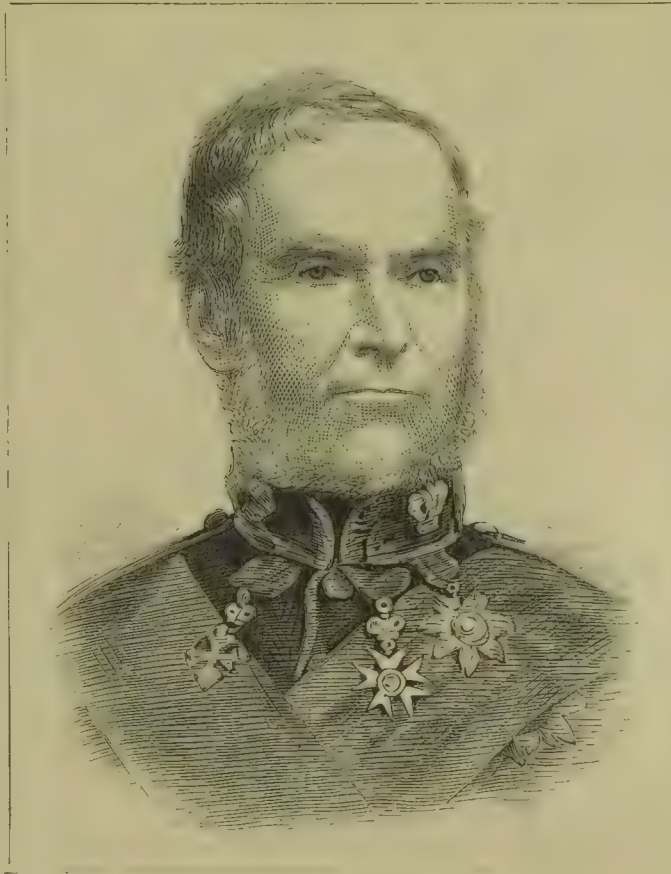
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## THE NEW CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

General Sir Richard James Dacres, R.A., G.C.B., who was recently appointed to the office of Constable of the Tower of London, is a son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.H., and was born about the beginning of the century. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1817. In the Crimean War of 1854 and 1855, he served with the rank of Major-General, and took part in the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and in the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, as well as in the whole of the siege operations before Sebastopol, succeeding to the command of the Royal Artillery in that siege, after the death of Brigadier-General Strangways, who was killed at Inkerman on Nov. 5, 1854. General Dacres had a horse shot under him in the battle of Inkerman. He also commanded the Royal Artillery on Oct. 26 of that year, in the repulse of the Russians after the failure of the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava. For these services, in 1855, he was made a K.C.B., and obtained the local rank of Lieutenant-General, besides receiving the Crimean medal with four clasps, the 2nd Class Order of the Medjidieh, and the Turkish Medal, and was nominated a Commander of the French Legion of Honour, and of the Sardinian Military Order of Savoy. Sir Richard Dacres was Commandant of the garrison at Woolwich from May, 1859, to 1865, at which latter date he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General. He became full General in February, 1868, and retired from active service in 1877.



GENERAL SIR R. DACRES, R.A., G.C.B.,  
THE NEW CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

## THE TOURIST IN ICELAND.

That singular island of the North Atlantic Ocean, almost within the Arctic Circle, is much nearer to Greenland than to Norway, and may therefore be considered, geographically, not to belong to Europe. Politically, however, it belongs to Denmark; and the Norse settlement has a millennial antiquity, which was celebrated with much patriotic festivity only a few years ago. The population does not exceed sixty or seventy thousand persons, who find but scanty means of subsistence in a land where no corn will grow ripe, and with little pasture for cattle; but their fisheries, and the cultivation of potatoes and cabbages, afford a supply of food. Many Icelandic families have lately emigrated to the western territory of Canada, settling on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, where the late Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, the genial author of "Letters from High Latitudes," had the pleasure of meeting again some of his old acquaintance. British tourists in summer can easily get to Iceland, by steamer, from the northern ports of Scotland, or from Hull; and they enjoy much longer days, for those Northern holidays, than in most parts of Europe, as the sun does not set, except for two or three hours, any day in summer. They find simple, but tolerably comfortable, board and lodging at Reykjavik, the only town of Iceland, whence they can hire ponies and ride forth, like the party shown in our Illustration, to visit the curious and wonderful scenes in the neighbouring volcanic region. Mount Hecla, a powerful active volcano, is seen in the distance; and there are other

"jökuls," of considerable note, besides vast fields of lava, intersected with deep rifts and fissures; but the Geysirs, or boiling springs, are the most celebrated rarities among the natural features of that island. It should be observed, by-the-way, that a "geysir," properly speaking, is a spring which spouts up a jet of hot water; one that only discharges a cloud of steam is called a "reykir." The most remarkable geysirs are found at Haukadalr and Uxahver, within a morning's ride eastward of Reykjavik. The Great Geysir is a huge basin or saucer, of decomposed silex, 56 ft. by 46 ft. wide, at the top of a mound 30 ft. high. It is only 4 ft. deep, and is usually full of water; but in the centre of its bottom is a hole of unknown depth, from which, at intervals of a few minutes, a fountain of boiling water is cast up suddenly, to the height

of 50 ft. or 60 ft. The Strokr, or Churn Geysir, is usually inactive till provoked by the visitor throwing a stone or a piece of turf into the hole, which presently occasions a violent discharge of hot water. These and other natural wonders of Iceland are to be seen by the tourists at Reykjavik, who appear in our Sketch waiting for their ponies to be shod and saddled before starting on a trip to the geysirs.

## ON A DUTCH CANAL.

A clever Italian traveller and writer, Signore Edmondo De Amicis, in his agreeable book on Holland, an English translation of which, by Mrs. Tilton, was published last year, gives a very pleasant description of the canal voyage from Delft to the Hague. The usual mode of conveyance is by the comfortable passenger-boat called a "trekschuyt," which is towed along by a horse which one of the boatmen rides on the bank of the canal. A little house, divided into two cabins fore and aft, is erected on the floor of the boat; the fore-cabin is for the second-class, and the after-cabin is for the first-class passengers. The whole is painted of bright and gay colours; the cabin windows have clean white muslin curtains, and the furniture, consisting of a small table, a closet or shelves, with a few books, a looking-glass, a clock, and seats well cushioned, is commodious, neat, and pretty.

"In fact," says the Italian author, whose book we recommend to all our readers, "whoever has not travelled in a trekschuyt does not know the most original and most poetic side of Dutch life. It was about one o'clock in the day, and the sun was shining brilliantly, but the boat was in the shade. The canal was bordered by two rows of lindens, elms, and willows, and by high hedges that hid the country. We seemed to be sailing through a wood. At every turn we saw a deep distance, green and closed in, with a windmill somewhere on the bank. The water was covered with a carpet of marine plants, in some places studded with white star-flowers, lilies, and the marsh-lentil. The high verdant wall that bordered the canal opened here and there, and we could see, as through a window, the distant horizon, which was hidden again in an instant.

"At intervals we came to a bridge. It was fine to see the rapidity with which the manœuvre of passing the bridge was performed; and to watch two trekschuyten meet and pass, without a word or smile being exchanged between the two conductors, as if gravity and silence were obligatory. All along the water-way, we heard no sound, save the rustle of the sails of windmills.

"We met large boats laden with vegetables, with peat, with stones, or with casks, towed by a man with a long rope, sometimes assisted by a large dog. Some boats were towed by a man, a woman, and a child, one behind the other, with the rope attached to each by a sort of leather or linen belly-band; all three bending forward at such an angle that it seemed a miracle how they kept their feet at all. Other large boats were towed by one old woman alone. On some, there was a woman at the helm, with a child at her breast, and with other children about her, with a cat seated on a sack, or a dog, a hen, flower-pots, or a bird-cage. On other boats, the



THE TOURIST IN HIGH LATITUDES: STARTING FOR THE GEYSIRS IN ICELAND.



woman was rocking a cradle with her foot, while her fingers were knitting a stocking, or cooking the dinner; or the whole family was assembled, eating and drinking, while one steered.

"No words can describe the air of peace and tranquillity that seemed to surround these people, in their aquatic homes; the placidity of that floating existence, the apparent security and freedom of these wandering families, with their domestic animals, which become, as it were, amphibious. Thousands of people in Holland have no other home than their boats. A man takes a wife; between them they buy a boat; and, installing themselves on board, live by carrying goods to and from the markets. The children are born and grow up on the water; the boat carries all their small belongings, their domestic affections, their past, their present, and their future. They labour and save; and, after many years, they buy a larger boat, selling the old one to a family poorer than themselves, or handing it over to the eldest son, who, in his turn, installs his wife, taken from another boat, having seen her for the first time in a chance meeting on the canal. And so, from boat to boat, from canal to canal, life flows on mild and tranquil, as quiet as the wandering house that shelters it, or the silent water that forms its path."

It is one of these Dutch market-boats, named "De Vrouw Ida," or "Lady Ida," with the boatman, his wife and child, his old mother, and a comrade or elder assistant on board, that is seen passing through a drawbridge on the canal, apparently at the entrance to some river or inland port, where vessels with masts and rigging lie beside the wharves, in the Sketch we have engraved. The man who keeps the drawbridge has swung it aside, to let the boat go past, but stands ready to take the small piece of money expected for his toll; and in order to receive this, it will be observed with some amusement, he has contrived an odd sort of pouch, simply an old shoe, hanging by a string from the stick which he holds in his hand. An English tourist watches this procedure from the road above, while two or three country people are quietly waiting till they can walk over the drawbridge. The quaint but handsome decoration of the house behind, and the trees on the quay or bank of the canal, add to the pleasing effect of this little scene in Holland.

### WILD HORSES IN HUNGARY.

The extensive plains in the south-eastern part of Hungary, stretching from the Danube and the Theiss to the highlands of Temesvar, Arad, and Bihar, are mostly barren heath or sand, incapable of profitable cultivation; but they afford some tracts of natural pasture for the support of numerous herds of the native breed of horses, which roam about in a wild condition. It was reckoned, in 1869, that the number of these animals throughout Hungary was above 1,700,000, but the increase of other pastoral flocks and herds, more especially of sheep, has probably lessened the total space devoted to the rearing of horses. There are still herds of several thousand to be met with in the eastern plains, owned by the great territorial proprietors, or by the Crown, which also maintains great horse-breeding establishments in other districts of the kingdom, where much care is taken to provide serviceable horses for the cavalry service of the Imperial Army by crossing the native breed with those of North Germany and other foreign races. The Sketches, by an Austrian Artist, which fill two pages of our Supplement, are a spirited and truthful delineation of the scenes that a traveller in Hungary may behold among the herds of wild horses on their native heath. They are sometimes, in the winter, attacked by the wolves so common in that part of the country, but are generally well able to defend themselves by forming a close circle, with their tails outward, and kicking fiercely behind them. The business of catching a horse, or driving a separate herd, is one that requires no small degree of activity and expertness, like that of the Australian stockman with his herd of wild bullocks. They are, nevertheless, collected from time to time, and sent to the horse-market of the district, where they are purchased by trainers, and soon become fit for useful service.

### BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

As announced in our last Issue, this association was opened at Ryde on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

At a general meeting on the 10th inst. it was unanimously decided to hold the jubilee meeting next year at Worcester; and Dr. William Strange, of that city, was nominated as the president-elect. Dr. Carpenter announced his retirement from the office of president of the council, and he was elected a vice-president for life. Dr. J. S. Bristowe, the president, gave an address on Homoeopathy, of which he took an unfavourable view. Sectional meetings were held during the day, and in the evening there was a soirée.

Mr. Hutchinson, senior surgeon to the London Hospital, on the 11th inst., urged an extension of the basis on which students should be permitted to take diplomas, and pleaded for the treatment of homoeopaths as of men who are neither fools nor knaves. A resolution in favour of vivisection was carried with overwhelming numbers, and at the public health meeting a motion in favour of calf lymph in preference to humanised vaccine was unanimously adopted, after a vigorous debate on vaccination. Very decided opposition was manifested to the proposition in a bill now before Parliament that medical men should be compelled to report on the existence of infectious diseases in certain localities.

Several matters of interest to the public and the faculty were debated on Friday, the 12th, the concluding meeting. A unanimous resolution in favour of the establishment of Dalrymple Homes as retreats for the reform of habitual drunkards was carried. In the Public Health section the establishment of convalescent homes for infectious diseases was urged as a matter of great public importance. A garden party was given by the president and Mrs. Barrow in the grounds of the Isle of Wight College, and was largely attended.

The Session was brought to a close last Saturday with organised excursions by water and land. The party, numbering nearly four hundred, formed two companies, one part making an excursion round the Isle of Wight and the other proceeding by train and open carriages to Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Blackgang, and Carisbrook. They breakfasted at Steephill Castle, Ventnor, and dined at Carisbrook Castle, the two parties there meeting. Addresses of welcome were given by the Mayors of Newport and Ryde, and speeches were made by the President and other influential representatives of the association.

Sir John Anderson, late of Woolwich Arsenal, on Saturday last presented to the inhabitants of Woodside, near Aberdeen, his native place, a free library, comprising upwards of 5000 volumes, at a cost of £4000. In addition, Sir John has invested the sum of £1000, to form the nucleus of a fund to erect a permanent building for library purposes. The library is at present placed in part of the Woodside school buildings. The occasion was celebrated with much rejoicing.

### THE COURT.

Her Majesty, with Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, was present at a cricket-match played last week between the Household and Royal Yachts Cricket Clubs; the Countess of Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baring, and Captain Thomson, of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, and Captain Poore, dining with her Majesty the same evening.

The Marquis of Hartington had an audience of the Queen the next day, after which the following were introduced to her Majesty:—Prince Ion Ghika, to present his letter of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of King Charles of Roumania; M. Callemaki Catargi, to present his letter of recall; M. Villevalleix, to present his letter of credence as Haitian Minister Resident; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton to kiss hands on his appointment as Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The following also kissed hands on their appointments:—The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, Minister to Washington; Mr. E. Corbett, Minister to Rio Janeiro; the Hon. H. Vivian, C.B., Minister to Copenhagen; Mr. J. Malet, Minister and Consul-General in Egypt. The Right Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff, M.P., kissed hands on his appointment to the Government of Madras. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton dined with the Queen.

Sir Frederick Leighton (President of the Royal Academy) and Mr. Eaton (secretary) had an audience of her Majesty on Thursday week. The Queen, with all the members of the Royal family now at or near Osborne, were photographed on the lawn near the house by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Prince Henry of Prussia dined with her Majesty the next evening.

On Saturday Princess Louise left for Kensington Palace, Princess Beatrice accompanying her to Portsmouth in the Alberta, returning afterwards to Osborne.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at Osborne by the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, in the presence of her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred and Princess Marie of Edinburgh. The Rev. Teignmouth Shore and Captain and Mrs. Edwards joined the Royal dinner circle.

Prince Henry of Prussia visited the Queen on Monday and took leave, on his return to Germany. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Countess Dornberg lunched with her Majesty; after which, the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to the landing-place at Osborne Bay and witnessed a boat-race between the six-oared gigs of her Majesty's yachts Victoria and Albert and Osborne, which were pulled by officers of those ships. Her Majesty presented a silver cup to the boat's crew of the Victoria and Albert's gig, which won the race. Mrs. Drummond of Megginch dined with the Queen.

The various members of the Royal family in the island pay frequent visits to her Majesty, who drives or sails out every day.

The sojourn of the Queen at the Isle of Wight will come to a close early next week, when her Majesty goes to Edinburgh to review the Scottish Volunteers in the Queen's Park, on Thursday, the 25th inst.; after which the Court goes on to Balmoral for the autumn.

Professor Edmarch and Professor Langenbeek have been presented to the Queen by the Crown Princess of Germany.

The decoration of the Third Class of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert has been conferred by her Majesty on the Duchess of Abercorn.

The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Naval and Military Athletic Meeting at Portsmouth on the 10th inst. was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Germany and Prince Henry of Prussia. The Royal party crossed from Cowes in the Osborne, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, and lunched with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg at Government House. The Royal visitors afterwards drove to the sports, at the conclusion of which the Princess presented the prizes. After taking tea at Government House, the Princes inspected the Inflexible, and subsequently the Royal party returned in the Osborne to Cowes. Yesterday week the Prince and Princess and their daughters paid a visit to the Roman Villa at Brading. On Saturday, at the desire of the Prince, the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club held its sixth regatta for the season in Osborne Bay for the purpose of giving her Majesty an opportunity of witnessing it. His Royal Highness, who had entered the Belle Lurette for one race, steered his own boat for the first time, coming in third at the finish. The Princess and her daughters accompanied the racing-boats round the island in a steam-launch. Their Royal Highnesses, with the young Princesses, were afterwards present at the Hon. Mrs. Edgar Drummond's garden party at Cadland, where they witnessed a regatta off Calshot Castle. The Royal family continue to live on board the Osborne, cruising each day.

The opening of the Liverpool Docks is postponed to Sept. 8. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, will arrive at Croxteth Park the previous evening, and will continue their journey to Scotland the next day after the opening ceremony.

Princes Albert Victor and George have had sent from the Cape of Good Hope a Cape cart as a present to their mother.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who had inspected the coastguard stations on the east coast, arrived in the Hull roads on Saturday, his Royal Highness landing on Sunday. The Lively left on Monday for Scarborough, proceeding thence to Leith. The Duke, as Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, will inspect the Clyde training-ship Cumberland next Tuesday, and will dine on board the new Cunarder Servia, lying in the Gareloch. Lieutenant-Colonel Haig, late Royal Engineers, is appointed Extra Equerry to his Royal Highness.

Prince Leopold will preside at the 217th anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation next St. Andrew's Day.

Prince Henry of Prussia inspected Portsmouth Dockyard and the various ships lying off Spithead during his stay in England.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Last Saturday the marriage of the Duke of Argyll with the Hon. Mrs. Anson, elder daughter of the Bishop of St. Albans, and widow of the Hon. Augustine Harry Archibald Anson, M.P., V.C., took place, privately, at Danbury Palace, Chelmsford. Mrs. Anson was given away by Lord Kernon, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of St. Albans, assisted by the Rev. T. L. Claughton, Vicar of Kidderminster. Among those present were Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., the Duke's second son; Lord Ronald Gower, M.P.; the Hon. Mrs. Claughton and Miss Claughton, Mr. J. H. Claughton, and the Hon. Ronald Gower. In the afternoon the whole of the company took their departure, leaving the Duke and Duchess to spend a few days at the Palace.

The marriage of Mr. Francis Henry Jeune, son of the late Bishop of Peterborough, and the Hon. Mrs. J. Constantine Stanley, was celebrated on Tuesday afternoon in the Savoy. The Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Gifford and the Rev. Henry White, officiated. The service was choral. Sir Stafford Northcote gave Mrs. Stanley away. Lord Francis Hervey was best man. Princess Christian was present. After the ceremony the guests were received at Lady Tweeddale's residence in Portman-square.

### ART NOTES.

Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, in place of the late Dean Stanley.

The life trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum have elected as their colleague (in the terms of the Act of Parliament) Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., to fill up the vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. Frederick Ouvry.

A new picture by Francesco Mantegna—subject, "The Resurrection of Christ"—has been placed in the Octagon Vestibule, near Room 16, in the National Gallery.

The Triennial Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture at Brussels was opened on Sunday afternoon at the Palace of Fine Arts, in the presence of the King and Queen. The exhibition includes many pictures from France and Germany.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce, on the motion of the President (Mr. R. H. Reade), seconded by Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P., has passed a resolution that in the opinion of the Chamber the establishment of a school of technical education in Belfast is most desirable, being essential for the purpose of enabling the manufacturing industries of the north of Ireland to keep pace with the advance of skill and science being made in foreign countries.

The Earl of Bradford has consented to open the Fine Art Exhibition in aid of the funds of the new infirmary at Bolton on Sept. 5. The infirmary building has recently been erected, at a cost of £25,000, and is admirably adapted for the purposes of an exhibition of paintings and works of art. The exhibition committee have already been successful in obtaining the loan of a large number of very important and choice works of art from private collections, and it is expected that several eminent artists will respond to the invitation of the committee, and contribute. In addition to the paintings, there will be more than forty pieces of sculpture, together with a rich collection of bronzes, art pottery, ancient armour, and other interesting objects, including six cases of specimens of industrial art from the South Kensington Museum. The exhibition will remain open about two months, and it is hoped will realise a handsome sum for the benefit of the building fund.

### ARCHAEOLOGY.

As announced in this journal of July 23, the British Archaeological Association holds its annual congress at Malvern next week. The opening meeting will be held next Monday afternoon, when the Dean of Worcester, Lord A. Compton, will give the opening address; after which the Priory Church will be visited and described, and the usual public dinner takes place in the evening. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday will be devoted to excursions to churches and houses in the district. The following Monday and Tuesday will be given up to an investigation into the ancient remains in and around Worcester, including the cathedral, city walls, ancient buildings, churches, and fortifications of the city and other archaeological objects in the neighbourhood; and on Wednesday the party will proceed to Cheltenham to visit the library and pictures at Thirlestane House, belonging to the late Sir Thomas Philipps. There will be evening meetings for the reading of papers by Lord Compton, Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A. (secretary), Mr. M. Thompson, V.P., F.S.A.; the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S., the Rev. Canon Ingram, Sir J. A. Picton, F.S.A., and others.

Under the presidency of Sir Charles Hobhouse, the Wilts Archaeological Society held last week their annual meetings, and three days were devoted to excursions around Bradford-on-Avon and other parts of North Wilts. During the week's discussions the state of Stonehenge occupied prominent attention. The committee reported that, in connection with the secretary of the British Archaeological Association, a representation had been made to the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain, calling their immediate attention to the insecure condition of certain stones on the outer circle and their imminent danger of falling. At the same time, the question of re-erecting the great trilithon which fell in 1797, and which had been so often advocated by the archaeologists, was again pressed upon the parent societies. A committee of the Society of Antiquaries, including Sir John Lubbock, had consequently visited Stonehenge last month, and made a careful examination of the stones, the result being that the whole question was to be submitted to a general meeting of the Society of Antiquaries next November. In the course of the discussion it was stated the leaning stone was at an angle of sixty degrees, and that unless some measures were immediately adopted to make it secure, its remarkable character would be destroyed.

The Sussex Archaeological Society had its annual excursion on the 11th inst., the mustering-place being Pevensey, whence the party proceeded to Ashburnham Place, the seat of Lord Ashburnham, opened to the society by his Lordship's kindness. The gathering was better attended than any of those of the last ten years. According to the *Sussex Advertiser*, about 350 visitors were present. The weather was tolerably fair, and the excursion went off very satisfactorily, the party visiting Pevensey Castle, Westham and Pevensey churches, and Wartling church. At these the respective Vicars kindly explained the history and the traditions of the spot. The Rev. Mr. Whistler, Vicar of Ashburnham, showed Ashburnham church, and read an instructive paper, and afterwards conducted the visitors over Ashburnham House. In the absence of the Earl of Ashburnham, the rev. gentleman presided at the dinner.

The Earl of Craven has been appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Berks, in the room of Montague, Earl of Abingdon, resigned.

The National Life-Boat Institution is about to send to Dublin Bay a splendid new life-boat. The cost (£600) of the life-boat and its transporting carriage has been defrayed by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Symes, of Ballybrack, as a tribute to the memory of her late husband, Captain Symes, of the Royal Navy, after whom the boat is to be named. All the life-boats—now numbering thirty-four—on the Irish coast belong to the National Life-Boat Institution, and many of them every winter save a large number of lives from shipwreck. During a north-west gale, accompanied by a very heavy sea, the life-boat Jane Dalton, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, and stationed at Rhyl, succeeded last Saturday in bringing ashore six men from the schooner William, of Liverpool, which had dragged her anchors and was in a dangerous position opposite the Winter Gardens. The vessel afterwards grounded on the ebb tide.



## THE VOLUNTEERS.

## THE ROYAL REVIEW AT EDINBURGH.

The general orders regulating the proceedings at the review of Scottish volunteers, to be held by her Majesty at Edinburgh next Thursday, the 25th inst., have been issued. The arrangements adopted at Windsor are to be very closely followed, each battalion being enjoined to provide itself with light refreshments, but, as at Windsor, ample supplies of water will be furnished by the authorities.

The 38,957 officers and men to take part in the review will form a single army corps of three divisions, and a small cavalry brigade. No guns will be brought by the volunteers, and no ammunition will be served out to the infantry. The Queen's escort will consist of a troop of the 21st Hussars, and one hundred of the Royal Scottish Archers will be intrusted with the honourable duty of guarding the flag, which will be the Royal Banner of Scotland. The movements will be limited to a simple inspection by the Queen, followed by a march past in quarter columns, with arms at the shoulder; and, except in the case of the artillery, with bayonets fixed. The Queen will leave Holyrood Palace at a quarter to four, the moment of departure being notified to the troops by flag signal. After inspecting the volunteer cavalry her Majesty will drive from the left of the line to the right, where the saluting-base is fixed, and on her arrival at the point the march past will begin.

The cavalry brigade will consist of the Fife Light Horse, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson; the Forfar Light Horse, commanded by Captain Carnegie; and the Roxburgh Mounted Rifles, under the command of Captain Viscount Melgund. The First Division, which Major-General Sir A. Alison will command, consists of four brigades, and numbers 11,839 men. The Second Division, under Major-General Cameron, is the strongest, and consists of five brigades, the total strength amounting to 13,992 men. The Third Division will number 13,126 men, divided into four brigades, and will be under the command of Major-General Sir J. C. M'L. Leod. The army corps will be under the command of Major-General A. M'Donald, and the following officers will form his staff:—Aides-de-Camp: Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Galloway, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. W. F. Fraser (Master of Saltoun), Grenadier Guards; and Captain M. Crofton, first battalion South Staffordshire Regiment (38th), Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B., and Colonel R. Preston are the Assistant-Adjutants and Quartermasters-General; and Captain E. C. Money and Captain Gill, R.E., the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermasters-General.

The *Scotsman* says the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh have recommended that the review-day should be observed as a general holiday.

A two days' competition by the Hon. Artillery Company of London was concluded on Tuesday at the Park ranges, Tottenham. The Prince of Wales's prize was awarded to Private Silver for 219 points in three competitions.

Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P., presided on the 9th at the annual meeting of the Essex Rifle Association. The leading prizes fell to Private Webb, London Rifle Brigade; Private Farmer, 2nd Essex; Corporal Palmer, 1st Essex; Private Suckling, 1st Essex; Sergeant Bedford, 2nd Essex; and Private Rippon, 2nd Essex. On the following day the Essex Challenge Shield, presented by Major Coope, M.P., was shot for by four teams of ten, representing the four county volunteer regiments, and won by the 1st Essex team. Corporal Palmer, of Romford, carried off the Association Cup, the Ladies' Prize, and the medal in the Grand Aggregate. He was also the highest scorer on the winning side for the Challenge Shield. Sergeant-Instructor Mills, 2nd Essex, took the President's Prize. Lady Eustace Cecil distributed the prizes.

Private Cameron, of the Queen's Westminster, has succeeded in carrying off the Rifle Championship of Middlesex, with an aggregate score of 245. The third and final contest for the honour took place on the 11th inst. at the Government range, Wormwood-scrubbs. Mr. Cameron scored 81, which, with 81 made in the April contest and 81 in May, brought his aggregate up to 246, and he thus won the Champion (Gold) Badge. Corporal Rother's 242 won him the Silver Badge of the Middlesex Rifle Association (the promoters of the contest); and for the third place Brooking and Mellings stood together with their totals of 238. Over £100 were offered in prizes by the Association in connection with the shooting; and the first prize went to Corporal W. Savage, 9th Middlesex.

The Volunteer Artillery meeting at Shoeburyness was brought to a close on the 11th inst. The School of Gunnery detachment won the first, and the detachment of the Southern District Depot won the second prize given by the National Artillery Association in the 10-inch competition. The prizes were presented by Princess Frederica of Hanover, who, with Baron Von Pawel Rammingen and the Marchioness of Londonderry, visited the camp in the afternoon and lunched with the officers. Colonel Hastings spoke in warm terms of the discipline and skill of the men who attended this year, and also made some suggestions for their further improvement in drill.

The battalions of Volunteers which have been doing duty at Aldershot during the past week returned to their homes last Saturday. During their stay at the camp every opportunity was taken to impart as much practical instruction to the men as possible, battalion drills being frequently held. Previous to their departure from camp the Volunteers were inspected by the general officers to whose brigades they were attached. The 4th provisional battalion, which does duty at Aldershot during the present week, arrived there on Saturday afternoon by special train from London. It is composed of detachments of the 4th Kent, 4th Middlesex, 5th Middlesex, 22nd Middlesex, 1st Surrey, 6th Surrey, and 8th Surrey, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rush, 22nd Middlesex. The battalion, which is encamped on Rushmoor, is attached to the 1st Brigade, under General Primrose.

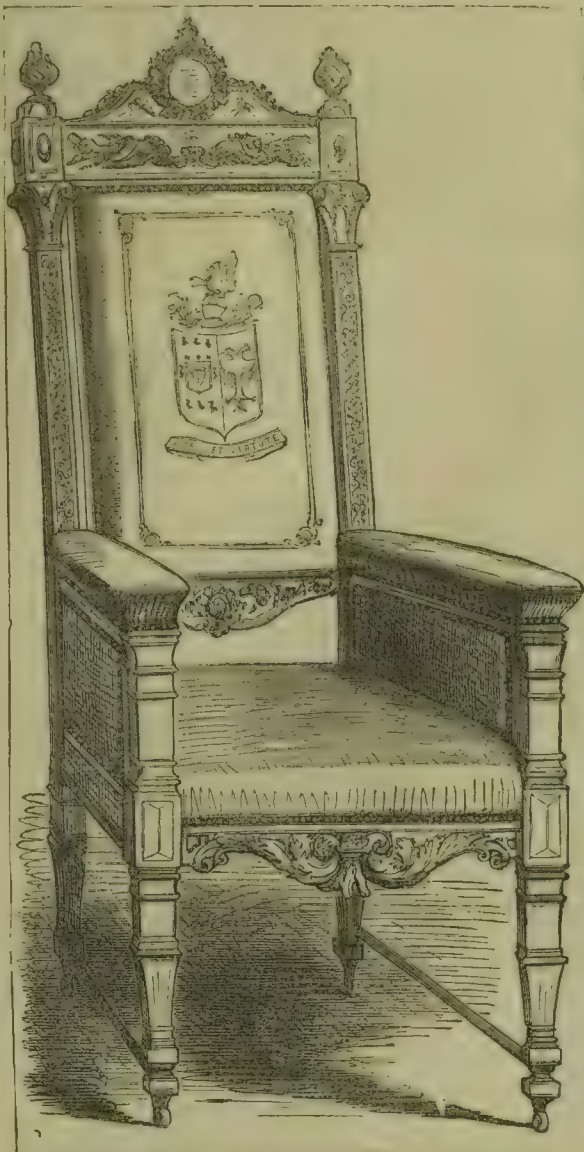
The Communal authorities and the Garde Civique of Antwerp having given a general invitation to English Volunteers to attend for the purpose of entering into competitions at their Tir International, great preparations having been made for their reception. The shooting began last Saturday, but the fêtes extend over this week, closing on Sunday, the 21st inst. There was a general reception at the Hôtel de Ville. Banquets and receptions have been held.

The tenants on the Llymystyn estate of Earl Powis assembled last week for the purpose of paying their rents, when 10 per cent of the amounts due was returned.

By a resolution of the Dublin Town Council on Monday, carried by a majority of two to one, the salary of the Lord Mayor was increased from £2000 to £3000 a year, the increase to begin from the present date. Mr. Charles Dawson, M.P., is Lord Mayor-elect.

## MR. GLADSTONE CHAIRED AT GREENWICH.

The "chairing" of a popular statesman or member of Parliament was a favourite custom of English political life, especially at successful election times in the last generation. It would scarcely agree with the dignity and gravity of a Prime Minister above seventy years of age to be carried aloft in a chair by the hands of his supporters, as they used to do with deserving public men half a century ago. But the Liberal electors and others of the borough of Greenwich (including New Cross, Deptford, and Woolwich), bearing in mind the honour which they received during eleven years from having Mr. Gladstone for their Parliamentary representative, have provided a fitter way of "chairing" the right honourable gentleman this week. In readiness for the Ministerial Fish Dinner at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, on Wednesday last, they had subscribed to present Mr. Gladstone



CHAIR PRESENTED TO MR. GLADSTONE BY THE LIBERALS OF GREENWICH.

with a chair, manufactured by Mr. Lucraft, of which we here give an illustration. It is a handsome article of furniture, and we have no doubt that the Premier found it a comfortable seat at the whitebait feast. The wood of which it is made is heart of oak, and the chair is upholstered in light-brown morocco leather, edged with a band of blue. The carving on the top is beautifully executed and appropriately emblematic; the wreath inclosing the inscription tablet is formed of roses, thistles, shamrocks, and leeks, symbolical of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The following is the inscription on the back of the chair:—"Presented to the Right Honourable WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury; together with an Address by the Liberals of the Borough of Greenwich, and the Liberal Clubs of the neighbourhood, in testimony of their high appreciation of the priceless services rendered by him to the country, and in remembrance of the proud distinction he conferred upon the borough as its representative in Parliament from 1868 to 1880. August, 1881."

## THE FISH SUPPLY OF LONDON.

The report of the special committee on the fish supply, which has been submitted to the Court of Common Council, is a voluminous document of ten closely-printed pages. They first describe the results of the inquiry they have recently held. The evidence proved conclusively that large quantities of immature fish were uselessly destroyed, and many of the ancient fishing-grounds greatly deteriorated. The rates for the carriage of fish to London operate prejudicially, and should be revised. They plainly record their opinion of the absolute inefficiency of the approaches to Billingsgate Market, and, though the market has been enlarged and reconstructed, additional market accommodation is absolutely necessary. They unanimously arrive at the conclusion that one wholesale market is calculated to meet the requirements of the trade and the interests of the public, and that it should be at the waterside. There should be ample and sufficient approaches from all parts of the metropolis to the site of any wholesale fish market. Should the Court concur in the opinion that the market should be at the water-side, they suggest two sites for consideration—one at Blackfriars Bridge, and the other by the addition of the Custom House to the site of Billingsgate. They do not recommend the St. Katharine Docks site. If the Court should be of opinion that an inland market for railway-borne fish is also required, they suggest either a site in Farringdon-road, north of Charterhouse-street, or the site of the present Farringdon Market. There should be a wholesale, semi-wholesale, and retail market, all under one roof, with no restrictions as to hours of business. They recommend the appointment of an official salesman of fish.

The Court of Common Council have adjourned the consideration of the report until Sept. 8.

## POST OFFICE STATISTICS AND INCIDENTS.

The Postmaster-General's twenty-seventh report has been issued. It deals with the year ending March 31 last, and shows the continued growth of the business of the Department. It appears that the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the twelve months was 1,176,423,606, showing an increase of 4.3 per cent; the number of post-cards, 122,884,000, an increase of 7.4 per cent; the number of book-packets and circulars, 218,881,600, an increase of 16.3 per cent; and the number of newspapers, 133,796,100, an increase of 2.5 per cent. There is again a marked increase in registered letters, the number recorded being 10,034,516, against 8,739,191 of the previous year.

To cope with the augmented business, 337 new sub-offices have been opened, making, with 912 head offices and 13,637 sub-offices, a total of 14,549 post-offices, the receptacles for letters numbering 27,709. It appears, further, that 800 officers have been added to the force, which on Dec. 31 last had reached a total, including all grades, of over 47,000 persons, of whom over 2000 are women. Mr. Fawcett says the success obtained in employing women as clerks in the Savings Bank and the Receiver and Accountant-General's Office has led to their number being considerably increased.

The Report states that over 5,300,000 letters were dealt with in the Returned Letter Office, 475,000 of which it was found impossible to deliver or return. One contained a bank note for £100, still unclaimed, and attached to the seal of another was a sovereign, which was returned to the owner, who had forgotten to remove it. In addition to the letters, about half a million post-cards, four million book-packets, and 400,000 newspapers found their way to the same office. More than 27,000 letters (an increase of 3000 over last year) were posted without any address whatever, 5000 furnished no clue to the name of the sender, and 1340 contained articles of value to the amount of nearly £5000. The use of too fragile covers occasioned the escape of 30,000 articles. The habit of transmitting animal and perishable matter, such as fish, sausages, birds to be stuffed, clotted cream, fruit, yeast, salads, jellies, live kittens, and dead rats still prevails; and the Postmaster-General appeals to the public to discontinue a practice so injurious to the health of the officers in one branch of the department, and repeats the warning that such forbidden articles will be stopped. The return of a letter, posted without an address, to a firm whose direction appeared within led to the discovery of a systematic robbery of goods and the apprehension of the offenders.

At Hull an incident occurred proving the elasticity of the postal organisation under heavy pressure. The distribution of nearly 300,000 circulars, weighing 20 tons, issued by a single company, and representing £2380 worth of postage, was effected without confusion or delay in forty-eight hours. The dispatch necessitated the employment of seven extra railway vans, and it is believed that all the documents duly reached their destination.

Adverting to the Conference held in Paris, with the object of establishing an international parcel post, Mr. Fawcett expresses his regret that it was impossible for Great Britain to sign the Treaty embodying the conclusions of the Conference without having previously established for herself an inland parcel post, and although strenuous efforts have been made to effect this object, the Postmaster-General regrets to announce that the result has not been achieved. The rights of the department in regard to telephones having been defined by the High Court, Mr. Fawcett says he was ready to meet the companies with liberal terms; and, as the result of the agreement entered into, the system of telephonic intercommunication is now being extended, partly through the agency of companies and partly by the Post Office. The department has in course of completion telephone intercommunication systems at Swansea, Glasgow, Greenock, Hull, Manchester to Liverpool, Newport to Cardiff, Leicester, Sunderland, and other towns, and is receiving applications from many quarters.

An Act came into operation last November by which any person desiring to invest any sum between £10 and £100 in Government Stock can do so through the agency of a savings bank, at an expense varying from 9d. to 2s. 3d., and have the dividends collected free of further charge. Between Nov. 22 and March 31 the amount thus transferred through the post-office savings banks was £151,465, and the amount specially deposited £230,674, making an aggregate of £382,139 invested by about 6500 persons, and the sales did not exceed £7500. The total amount of deposits, with the interest due, had on Dec. 31 reached £33,744,637, showing an increase of £1,732,503 over the amount recorded on the corresponding day of 1879.

In regard to Ireland, it is worthy of note that the increase of capital in the savings banks recorded in the previous year has not only been maintained, but has been augmented by £47,000, and is larger than any annual increase during the past ten years. The names of about 10,000 new depositors were added, and the proportion to population is one in sixty-five, as compared with one in seventy-four in 1879. Every county in Ireland contributed its quota, and the increase in the eight counties scheduled as "Distressed" amounted to £8448 over and above the growth of the previous year.

The popularity of the new postal order is shown by the fact that in three months 616,989 of such orders were sold, of the value of £292,150. The whole of the clerical work in connection with the new postal orders is performed by a staff of female clerks. The decrease in the number of money order transactions, which commenced in 1878, is again visible. The inland orders recorded show a falling off of 2.7 per cent in number and 2.2 per cent in amount as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding the diminution in the number of Inland Orders, the gross amount transmitted for the public was over £26,000,000 sterling, and the losses by fraud and default did not exceed £215.

The business of Post Office annuities and life assurances expands but slowly. As to the finances of the Postal Department, the net revenue is returned at £2,926,646. For the first time, the net telegraph revenue for the year, £328,878, has been sufficient to pay the full interest, 3 per cent, on the capital, and leaves a real surplus of £2462 towards the cancelling of debt. The expense of conducting Savings Bank business was £188,891 in the year, and Mr. Fawcett observes:—"The net profit paid over to the Exchequer by the National Debt Commissioners was £144,879. It would, therefore, appear that the real Post Office expenditure was £5,629,556, and the revenue was £8,701,081, showing a profit of £3,071,525. This result is the more satisfactory when it is borne in mind that, except with regard to the sum expended in the purchase of the telegraphs, the Post Office has no capital account, and has consequently to provide out of the income for the expenses of all the extensions inseparably connected with a rapidly increasing business."

Sir Walter Nugent was on Saturday last put on his trial at the Dublin Commission Court on the charge of forging the name of Mr. R. Caddell, D.L., to a bill for £1600, and uttering the same. The jury, after deliberating for three-quarters of an hour, stated that there was no chance of their agreement and were discharged without giving a verdict.





1. Horses defending themselves against wolves. 2. Catching a wild horse. 3. Gipsies. 4. Collecting wild horses. 5. A break-down in travelling. 6. Going to the horse-market.

LIFE AMONGST THE WILD HORSES OF THE PUSZTA, OR HUNGARIAN HEATH COUNTRY.

SEE PAGE 182.



## NEW BOOKS.

Among the most useful as well as most interesting volumes of "English Men of Letters," edited by John Morley (Macmillan and Co.), the position assigned to *Landon*, by Sidney Colvin, M.A., will be so high as to be very nearly the highest. For not only has the work been performed most evidently *con amore*, a characteristic which is almost enough of itself to gain a reader's attention, but the subject is one of which ordinary readers know little or nothing, and of which they ought to know and will be glad to know as much at least as is contained in the little volume under consideration. The editor of that volume, who is himself possessed of such accomplishments as render him peculiarly well qualified to appreciate and expound the genius he has undertaken to introduce, as it were, to a circle of strangers, states the case exactly in his opening sentences:—"Few men have ever impressed their peers so much, or the general public so little, as Walter Savage Landor. Of all celebrated authors, he has hitherto been one of the least popular." Indeed, it is doubtful whether there remains of him, unless among a select few, any recollection beyond a dim remembrance of a foul-mouthed old gentleman who disgraced his latter years by lampooning a lady in verses more remarkable for libellous dirt or dirty libel than for poetry. *Quantum mutatus ab illo Heclore!* as he himself, imbued as he was with the writings of the Roman poets, might have said; how changed, indeed, from that chivalrous being who had tuned his lyre to sing of "Ionè" and "Ianthè," the graceful forms into which he mitigated the somewhat harshly prosaic names of "Jones" and "Jane!" But, sooth to say, there are grounds for believing that the chivalry of Landor, as regarded his sentiments towards women, was never much more profound than the skin-deep beauty that so often inspires the sweetest songs, or he would scarcely have mixed up "loose" Latin verses, so loose that he was himself afterwards ashamed of them, with love-poems addressed in English to "Ianthè." You admire the "lion-like" appearance, demeanour, impressiveness of the man, and even his more than lion-like pugnacity, when his indignation is justly kindled; you admit his erudition, his elegant scholarship, his creative power, his mastery of English composition, in his own style, and his wonderful versatility; but when you read a description of what he was and what he did in daily association with his fellow-creatures, from his youth up, you do not feel your heart warm towards him as it does towards many among the "English men of letters." You cannot help thinking, perhaps, that you would never have "got on with him;" and of him, far more truthfully, one would say, than of his friend Mr. John Forster, the cabman might have given the famous estimate: "Ah! he was a harbitrary cove." Why Landor's poetry was not and is not more popular may possibly be explained by the very fact that makes him so charming to the comparative few, that he is steeped to the very lips in "the classics;" and as much as that and more too may be said to account for the relative unpopularity of the "Imaginary Conversations." There is something that repels rather than attracts in the very title, which is suggestive of a school-boy's or undergraduate's theme; and the persons and subjects of the conversations are not, for the most part, calculated to hit the popular taste. If, however, the little volume devoted to "Landor" should fail to be popular, it will assuredly be for the reason that the name, from its want of magic, is a bad one to conjure with, not that the contents of the book are deficient in interest. Let this statement be put to immediate trial.

Introductory dreams, or the accounts given of them, are very often a mistake on the part of an author; and a mistake of the kind has assuredly been made in the case of *My Garden Wild*, by Francis George Heath (Chatto and Windus), a volume of a practical sort, containing a most interesting story of the horticultural proceedings adopted by the author in consequence of a dream, as he makes out; which dream, however, is in itself almost entirely devoid of interest, and by no means necessary to make intelligible either the course of gardening he pursued or the instructions and hints he gives to others. Everybody must know, from perusal of one or more among his delightful publications, how charming to read and how profitable to study are his treatises, whether he discourses of ferns, or of forest scenery, or of peasant life; his enthusiastic love of nature permeates every sentence he puts upon paper and communicates itself, in some degree, however small, and for a certain time, however short, to the most stolid of his readers. So, at least, it should be; such is the influence of his zeal for his cause. This last work of his may be regarded as an uncompromising maintenance of wild nature against cultivated art, in the matter of flowers and grasses. He advocates, in fact, the establishment of "a bit of the real country" within the very town itself, at one's own house-door. At the first blush, the heart rushes out, as it were, to accept this refreshing suggestion; but, on due reflection, reason, and even taste, will probably reject the proposition, and acknowledge that the wild beast would scarcely be more out of place than the wild flower in the gardens of the town. One might as well argue that a man should grow a patch of corn behind his house to look golden in the autumn sun and to be spangled with crimson poppies. Wild growths, undoubtedly, are lovely and perhaps unmatchable; but does not their great charm lie in the indescribable appropriateness of all that surrounds them? Let not, then, the art of the florist be despised; to it the dweller in towns is indebted for products which, if not an improvement upon nature, are certainly beautiful, and which harmonise better, as some people may think, than the wild plants of the field with the artificial arrangements in their vicinity. As a gentleman in full dress but with bare feet would give an impression of ludicrous incongruity, so, it may seem to many worthy persons, would an ordinary town-house with a "garden wild," with here a yard or two of gorse, and there a miniature clump of dog-rose, hawthorn, bramble, and sloe. Ferns are, of course, altogether a different thing; they are, like "nature's noble-men," adapted naturally for any sphere, never appearing out of place, but always ornamental. But whether the author's views be adopted or not, his book will be read with the greatest pleasure, and it will be found extremely useful as well, for it contains what is called "my garden key," an index wherein Great Britain is divided into certain botanical districts, and mention is made of the various districts in which the author's "wild pets" are to be found.

Foreign scenery, habits, manners, customs, tones of thought, and style of conversation are usually found to have a refreshing effect upon the jaded spirit; and they are brought home, as it were, to one's own door, without the trouble of crossing the sea, by such translated stories as *The Tower of Percemont* and *Marianne*, by George Sand; as *Blue-Eyed Meta Holden* and *A Stroke of Diplomacy*, by Victor Cherbuliez, and *The Godson of a Marquis*, by André Theuriot—three volumes with which Messrs. Vizetelly and Co., of Southampton-street, Strand, have lately vitzetellyed, not, it may be presumed, in vain, to amuse and gratify English readers who may not be, or, good faith, who may be, familiarly acquainted with the French language. For nobody would decline, at a pinch, to read a second time, though it were

in English, such charming tales, even if they had already been once read in the original. And the translations are readable enough, on the whole, however unequal they may be in merit. One reads exceedingly well, but for a slight suspicion of Americanism; and another reads by no means so well, as if it had been translated, to use the French expression, *à coups de dictionnaire*, the effect whereof is baldness and grotesqueness of phraseology. But it is unnecessary to specify which is which, or a pleasant story might be lost for fear of unpleasantness of diction. George Sand has a great name, and "The Tower of Percemont," though but a slight piece of literature, is not unworthy of it; but, if a preference may be expressed, it shall be expressed, on this particular occasion, for both Victor Cherbuliez and André Theuriot over George Sand. Inasmuch, however, as the proverbial saying has it that "there are as many different opinions as there are different persons to hold them," the preference avowed should not be taken without due test. The blue-eyed governess depicted by M. Cherbuliez is an excellent study, although she belongs to a type by no means unfamiliar to the reader of novels; and the "godson" presented in the pages of M. Theuriot is also a very well executed sketch, leading to many touching situations and incidents. Some worthy persons may think that the stories are a little "free" occasionally, and a little profane here and there; but the tone and teaching are perfectly unobjectionable and even noticeably wholesome, more so than many a highly recommended English novel, and very much more vivacious and entertaining, with a sprightliness of dialogue that approximates to genuine wit. Indeed, it is better than wit for the purpose—you can bear so much more of it. To these stories may be added *The Low-Born Lover's Revenge*, another of M. Cherbuliez's many exquisitely written productions. It is a terrible and ghastly tale of the fate which befell a beautiful girl, a tradesman's daughter, who married above her sphere, and her low-born lover, who had been her father's apprentice, who dared to set his heart upon her, and who, for the agonies and insults he suffered, revenged himself upon her and himself, and others, besides, in the fashion of a semi-heroic but exceedingly dangerous and murderous lunatic. There is nothing very original in the plot, so far as the dreadful secret which keeps the noble husband in a state of constant apprehension is concerned, nor is that part of the work particularly well executed for so skilful a workman as the author; but the studies of human nature under various influences, especially in the cases of the unhappy heroine and her low-born lover, are wonderfully effective. And, as the scene is laid in Geneva—of which the author, like J. J. Rousseau, is a distinguished literary light—the local accessories are, of course, as lifelike as they are charming.

The writings of Mr. Richard Jefferies have a peculiar fascination, drawn from his air of most intimate and sympathetic acquaintance with the inner nature of all things, animate or inanimate, that can be imagined to be capable of sympathy, among the inhabitants of English rural neighbourhoods. "Wild Life in a Southern County," "The Amateur Poacher," "The Gamekeeper at Home," "Round About a Great Estate," and many short descriptive essays which have appeared in one or two London daily newspapers, are the most remarkable minute studies of this class of subjects that we have lately seen. They are equal to White's "Selborne" in precise observation of the facts of natural history; while their suggestion of poetic thought, however severely restrained and almost suppressed by a close, simple and rather prosaic style, has the touch of true idyllic genius. Mr. Jefferies, however, did not seem to us equally happy in his attempts to construct a story of social and domestic life. "Greene Ferne Farm," with some passages of genuine humour and insight into human character, was a feeble tale. He is a shrewd observer, in his way, of the ordinary manners and disposition of various classes of country folk, as shown in "Hodge and his Masters;" but he lacks the sense of probability in dramatic action. *Wood Magic*, two new volumes published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, will be found to contain some delightful reading, especially in the earlier chapters, where a brave little boy named Bevis—they give him the pet name of Sir Bevis—whom we suppose to be about five years of age—spends all the days of the summer in wondrous conversations with the birds, the insects, the little beasts, hare, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, field-mouse, and others, and with the trees and flowers, and the mystic voices of the brook and the west wind, haunting the rural home of his childhood. This conception has often been wrought out by imaginative story-tellers, since Mrs. Austin's "Story without an End," borrowing the idea from a German author, introduced it into our literature; but Mr. Jefferies, though not equal to some of those writers in power of fancy, and in graceful delineation, has superior knowledge of rustic matters in detail, and he is quite able to enter into the mind of a little boy, with all its notions and feelings, amidst the variety of natural objects. We are charmed with his seemingly artless reports of the mutual communications between Sir Bevis and those very human-hearted creatures, some of them nearly as wicked as mankind, others quite as good and wise as the majority of ourselves can be allowed to be, which run about the meadow and the coppice, or fly to a perch among the trees, and play tricks with each other's peace and property. The story of the sagacious old toad, and his patient contemplation of the fate of the greedy and arrogant spider, which is told in the first pages of the book, is a delicious piece of quiet humour, and there is a good deal more of the same rare quality. In the second volume, however, we get rather tired of the politics of the animal kingdom, ruled by a tyrannical old Magpie named Kapchak, and the different creatures' behaviour is much too conventional. The fable is here prolonged with excessive elaboration, till it becomes rather dull.

Few bibliographies are adapted to be more practically serviceable to an extensive public than Mr. John P. Anderson's *Book of British Topography*: a classified catalogue of the topographical works in the library of the British Museum relating to Great Britain and Ireland (W. Satchell and Co.). The library of the Museum, though not co-extensive with the subject of British topography, nevertheless contains all the standard works on the subject, together with an immense number of minor publications which the topographical inquirer is little likely to hear of without the aid of such a catalogue as Mr. Anderson's. In this very well-arranged compilation all the entries are methodically arranged; first those relating to England, then follow the counties in alphabetical order, books descriptive of the county as a whole coming first, and the respective towns and villages following in alphabetical succession. Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are digested in the same manner; and when a book treats of more than one county or place it is entered under them all. The extreme value of such a compilation to the topographer and antiquary will be apparent at once; and, indeed, there are few persons who may not at some time or other be glad of an opportunity of consulting it. Mr. Anderson's diligence and accuracy are beyond praise, and he may claim the further merit of having been the first to show by an experiment in a limited field the great national advantage of a subject-index to the entire catalogue of the British Museum.

## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH.

The Right Hon. Charles George, second Earl of Gainsborough, Viscount Campden and Baron Noel, fourth Baron Barham, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of Rutlandshire, died suddenly on the 13th inst. He was born Sept. 5, 1818, the only son of Charles Noel, third Lord Barham, and first Earl of Gainsborough, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., and was grandson of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., who changed his patronymic Edwards for the name of Noel on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors, the old Earls of Gainsborough. Sir Gerard's first wife, the grandmother of the nobleman whose death we record, was Diana, Baroness Barham in her own right, only child of Admiral Sir Charles Middleton, Lord Barham. Lord Gainsborough was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, sat, while Lord Campden, in the House of Commons for Rutland from 1840 to 1841, served as High Sheriff of that county in 1848, and inherited the family honours at the decease of his father, June 10, 1866. His Lordship married, Nov. 1, 1841, Lady Ida Harriet Augusta Hay, eldest daughter of William George, Earl of Erroll, and by her (who died Oct. 22, 1867) had issue, two sons and three daughters. Of the former, the elder, Charles William Francis, Viscount Campden, now Earl of Gainsborough, late Lieutenant 10th Hussars, was born Oct. 20, 1850, and has been twice married; first, in 1876, to Augusta Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Berkeley, of Spetchly Park, Worcestershire; and secondly, in 1880, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Arthur Dease, of Turbotston, in the county of Westmeath. By his first wife, who died Nov. 5, 1877, he has one daughter, Lady Agnes Mary Catherine Noel, born Oct. 9, 1877; and by his second wife another daughter, born Jan. 4, 1881.

## SIR FRANCIS R. L. GOOCH, BART.

Sir Francis Robert Sherlock Lambert Gooch, Bart., died on the 13th inst., at Benacre Hall Suffolk. The deceased Baronet was the third son of Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart., by his second wife, Harriet, third daughter of Mr. James Hope Vere, of Craigie, Linlithgow, and was born Sept. 8, 1850. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, the seventh Baronet, in May, 1872. In the July following he married Sarah Annie, daughter of the late Mr. G. A. Sutherland, who died in 1879, without leaving issue. In consequence the baronetcy devolves upon his brother, Edward Sherlock Gooch, born Dec. 23, 1851, a Lieutenant in the Royal Westminster Militia. The late Baronet was educated at Eton, and was for a time in the West Suffolk Militia.

## COLONEL JOICEY, M.P.

Colonel Joicey, M.P. for North Durham, on the 15th inst., at Newton Hall, Stockerfield-on-Tyne, aged sixty-four, having been ill for two months of bronchitis and liver disease, followed by heart disease. He was owner or part owner of ten collieries in the county of Durham, and of many steam-ships engaged in the coal trade. Recently he gave £12,000 towards erecting a museum at Newcastle. He represented the coalowners on the Tyne Improvement Commission.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. W. L. TALBOT.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William Leopold Porsenna Talbot, J.P. and D.L. for Sussex, died on the 12th inst., at his residence, Brunswick-place, Brighton. He was born April 23, 1824, the youngest son of James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide, by Anne Sarah, his wife, second daughter and co-heir of Mr. Samuel Rodbard, of Evercreech House, in the county of Somerset, and was brother of the present Lord Talbot de Malahide. He entered the Army in 1842, and retired as Lieutenant-Colonel on half pay in 1866. During the Crimean War he served as A.D.C. to his brother-in-law and cousin, General Lord Airey, G.C.B. He married, in June, 1852, Mary Louisa, daughter of Mr. Anthony Lefroy, M.P. of Carrig-glas Manor, in the county of Longford, and granddaughter of Lord Chief Justice Lefroy.

## MR. TRELAWNY.

Mr. Edward John Trelawny, Lord Byron's friend, and his companion-in-arms in his abortive war made in the cause of Greek independence, died recently, in his eighty-ninth year. He was a cadet of the old Cornish family of Trelawny, and in early life he married the daughter of a Hellenic soldier of the Garibaldian type, so that his experience of the nature of the Greeks as a nation was of great service to Lord Byron, who trusted him in several diplomatic matters. He also helped Byron to raise among English friends the loan to keep the war going and to furnish its "sinews." He was with Byron and Shelley in Italy, and he has recorded with his own pen in the English papers the true story of the death of Shelley. By his death is carried off the last survivor of Lord Byron's circle of friends.

## DR. JOHN HILL BURTON.

John Hill Burton, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., the historian, died at Morton House, Lothianburn, on the 9th inst., in his seventy-second year. He was born in Aberdeen, the son of Lieutenant Burton, 94th Regiment, and took the degree of M.A. in Marischal College, whence he entered the office of a legal practitioner in Aberdeen, and was called to the Scotch Bar in 1831. Dr. Burton soon occupied a leading position in the field of literature; he contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, the "Penny Cyclopædia," and assisted Sir John Bowring in his edition of "Bentham." Then followed his life and correspondence of Hume; Biographies of Simon, Lord Lovat, and of Duncan Forbes, of Collogden; and he took an active part in the Corn Laws agitation. In 1853 he published his "History of Scotland from the Revolution of 1688 to the Extinction of the Jacobite Insurrection." He also issued several legal works—"Manual of the Law of Scotland," and "Treatise on Bankruptcy Law." Eventually he became Secretary to the Prisons Board of Scotland, and afterwards held the ancient office of Historiographer Royal. He became in 1877 a Commissioner under the Prisons Act for Scotland, and of late years had been engaged on a new work, "History of the Reign of Queen Anne." In addition to his historical and legal writings, Dr. Burton was author of many miscellaneous productions.



## MR. LAYCOCK, M.P.

Mr. Robert Laycock, of Wiseton Hall, Notts, and of Lintz Hall, Durham, M.P. for the Northern Division of Lincolnshire, died suddenly at Eastbourne, on the 14th inst. He was born in 1833, the son of Mr. Joseph Laycock, of Low Gosforth Hall, Northumberland, who died but twelve days before his son, and whose memoir appeared in our Obituary column last week. Mr. Robert Laycock received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1856 and M.A. in 1859. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1857, was a magistrate for Northumberland and Notts, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the latter county, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1878. He was elected member of Parliament for North Lincolnshire at the general election last year. Mr. Laycock married, in 1866, Annie, second daughter of Mr. Christian Alhusen, of Elswick Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and leaves issue.

## MR. A. R. NAGHTEN.

Mr. Arthur Robert Naghten, of Highton, near Southampton, J.P., formerly M.P. for Winchester, died recently, in his fifty-second year. He was son of the late Mr. Thomas Naghten, of Crofton House, Titchfield, Hants, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Lang, of Moor Park, Surrey, and descended from an Irish family. He received his education at Eton, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, and M.A. the following year. Mr. Naghten sat in Parliament for Winchester from 1874 till the general election of 1880 in the Conservative interest. He married, in 1859, Dora, daughter of the late Mr. St. John C. Charlton, of Apley Castle, Shropshire. He was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hants Artillery Militia.

## MR. KEMMIS.

Mr. William Gilbert Kemmis, of Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, died at his seat, near Rathdrum, on the 10th inst., aged seventy-five. He was eldest son of Mr. William Kemmis, of Ballinacor, for many years Crown and Treasury Solicitor in Ireland, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Southcoote Mansergh, of Greenane, and represented a younger branch of the family of Kemmis, of Shaen Castle, Queen's County, which claims to be a branch of the very ancient Welsh family of Kemeys, of Kevon Mabley. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A.; was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Wicklow, and served as High Sheriff for that county in 1833, and also for Queen's County in 1855.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. Russell Skinner, M.A. for forty-eight years Rector of the parish of Sweffling, Saxmundham, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-eight.

Mr. John Duncan, the Alford Botanist, on the 9th inst., at Droughsbourn, near Alford, Aberdeenshire. He contributed recently a fine collection of botanical specimens to the Aberdeen University.

The Hon. Mrs. Lewis (Jane Matilda), on the 9th inst., at Arundel, in her sixty-seventh year. She was only daughter of Paul, first Lord Methuen, by Jane Dorothea, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, and was married in December, 1849, to Mr. David Lewis.

The Hon. Mrs. Philip Yorke Savile (Emily Mary Brand), on the 9th inst., at Methley Rectory, Yorkshire. She was eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Hale, of King's Warden, Herts, and was married, in 1842, to the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, Rector of Methley, brother to the Earl of Mexborough.

Anna Maria Elinora Gwynne-Holford, widow of Colonel Gwynne-Holford, of Buckland and Cilgwyn, Carmarthenshire, on the 7th inst., at Buckland, aged seventy-five. This lady, the inheritor of a great estate in Wales, was daughter and heiress of Roderick Gwynne, of Buckland, the descendant of the well-known Cambrian family of Gwynne of Buckland, and also a co-representative of the Howes, Lord Chedworth. She was married, Sept. 4, 1830, to Colonel James Price Holford, of Cilgwyn, and was left a widow in 1846, with several children.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Countess Russell on Tuesday distributed Lady Peck's prizes at the National Orphan Home, Ham Common.

The Empress Eugenie has sent £4 towards the scheme for supplying the coffee taverns for the army and auxiliary forces in camps and garrison towns.

Mr. Charles Kettlewell, of Armadale Castle, Island of Skye (a governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital), offers £10,000 for the erection of a Convalescent Home for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as a memorial to his late brother, who died of fever in Naples. Mr. Kettlewell has made the offer conditionally upon a suitable site being found within a reasonable time. Two or three promises of £500 each have already been received; and the *City Press* states that it is proposed to appeal to the friends of this ancient and noble foundation to raise about £6000 for the site necessary for the convalescent home.

At the meeting of the Local Marine Board of London yesterday week Mr. Thomas Scrutton, the chairman, presented the following rewards to certain members of the crew of the steam-ship Cairnsmuir, on behalf of the Norwegian Government, for services rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the Anna, of Laurvig—viz., to Captain George L. Castle, a gold chronometer watch; to Messrs. A. H. Taylor and Felix Kilmansegge, each a telescope; to Martin Peterson, A.B., the sum of £5; to James Town, £3; and to Peter Carlton and William Grady, each £2. Mr. Alfred Kirseboom, the Acting Consul, was present, and tendered the thanks of the Government to Captain Castle and his brave crew for their courage and humanity. The Norwegian Government have this year granted rewards for saving life in this country alone to the amount of £340.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the tender of Messrs. Appelby Brothers to construct a temporary aqueduct across the Thames at Putney for £9600 was accepted. A letter was read (and referred to the works committee) offering, for the purpose of a fish market, the building heretofore used as a church in Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square. Plans for protecting from floods the district of St. Olave's, Southwark, part of the Limehouse district, and part of the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, were approved of. The board adjourned till Sept. 30.

After the usual quarterly meeting of the Harwich Town Council on Thursday week the Mayor, Mr. J. H. Vaux, was presented with a silver cradle, subscribed for by the high steward, members of the council, magistrates, and other persons, in commemoration of his wife having given birth to a son during his mayoralty. On Monday the Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. W. B. Forwood, received the congratulations of a large number of citizens upon the birth of a daughter upon the preceding Saturday. The old custom of presenting a silver cradle to the Mayoress under such circumstances will be put into practice.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T M M P (Secunderabad).—The ordinary rules of chess play govern problems unless an exception is stated in the conditions of the mate. The corrections of your problems are noted, and shall have our best attention.

ALPHA (Bodmin).—The author of No. 1955 will be pleased to learn that you found a crumb of comfort in his problem. We agree with your views about the players mentioned. The capacity for taking pains is fully equal to Pawn and move in a match.

D W K (Brighton).—There is a solution to your problem by way of 1. B takes R (ch), &c. The game, we regret to say, is deficient of point, besides being much too lengthy.

H N R (Turin).—We shall, of course, be pleased to receive your problems and to examine and report on them.

VA (U.S.).—We are obliged for your compliments. The games referred to have appeared in the *Chessplayers' Chronicle*, published by W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, London. They have also been published in pamphlet form.

W J S (Mount Kisco).—Look at No. 1932 again. It cannot be solved in the way you propose, for Black's answer to 1. B to Q 4th is 1. K to B 3rd.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1947 and of the first and second Prize Problems received from T M Manickum Pillay (Secunderabad); of No. 1951 from Va (U.S.); and of 1952 from Miss Coles and Mr. Koemer (Ekaterinaslav, Russia).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1938 received from Emile Frau, Pierce Jones, Fire Plug, J. Reynell (Cairo), and H. Wilton (Strasbourg).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1934 received from G. Hoffede de Groot, Junior (Utrecht), J. W. W. Pierce Jones, Hereward, J. Glossop (Manchester), Emile Frau, Cant, Fire Plug, and D. W. (Guernsey).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1955 received from Alpha, R. H. Brooks, Plevna, C. Hoffede de Groot, Junior (Utrecht), J. W. W. Lowndes, Aaron Harper, G. Darragh, Elsie, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, An Old Hand, H. H. Noyes, G. W. Law, R. Gray, C. Oswald, Ben Norris, R. Ingersoll, M. O'Halloran, A. Kentish Man, R. Jessop, H. Blacklock, Joseph Alinsworth, C. W. Milson, E. Cassella (Paris), D. W. Kell, R. G. Vines, W. Hillier, G. Fostbrooke, L. Falcon (Antwerp), Jupiter Junior, B. R. Wood, F. G. Parsloe, R. T. Kemp, T. Greenbank, E. Elsbury, S. Farrant, O. Fulder (Ghent), F. Ferris, R. Tweedell, C. S. Cox, W. J. Radman, B. L. Dyke, E. Louden, J. Glossop (Manchester), Sudbury (Suffolk), F. Johnston, J. A. B. (Limerick), Cant, D. W. (Guernsey), Shadforth, A. Chapman, James Dobson, Pierce Jones, Fire Plug, H. T. Wiles, Smutich, St. George, Colbrans, John Perkins, G. A. (Bouchurch), C. Edmundson, Woolwich Chess Club, W. Biddle, and Tiburina.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1954.

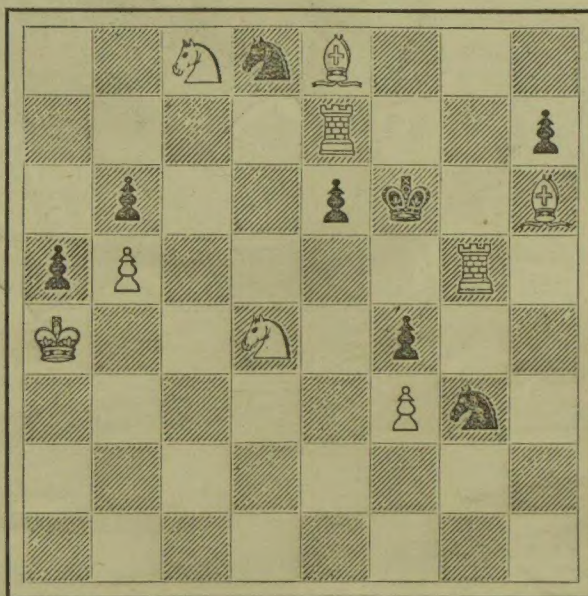
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to B 4th P takes B  
2. K to K sq K to Q B 6th  
3. Q to Q 2nd (ch) K moves  
4. Mates accordingly.

\* If 2. P to Q 5th, the continuation is 3. Kt to Q B 5th (ch), &c. Several correspondents point out a second solution to this problem by way of 1. B to Kt 5th, &c.

## PROBLEM No. 1957.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently between Herren S. WINAWER and SCHALLOP. The game, and the notes by M. Rosenthal, are extracted from *La Revue Illustrée* of Paris.

## (King's Knight's Gambit).

WHITE (Herr W.)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Herr W.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to Q Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. B takes P	Castles
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	14. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 3rd
4. B to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd	15. Kt to Kt 5th	R takes B
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	16. Kt takes R (ch)	K to B 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	B to K 3rd	17. P to Q R 4th	R to Q Kt sq
7. Q to Q 3rd	B takes B	18. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q 6th
8. Q takes B	P to Q B 3rd	19. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	20. K to R sq	P to Q R 4th
10. P to K R 3rd. White gets a good attack by 10. P to K R 3rd. The move in the text, however, gives Black a bad game.		21. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	P takes Kt
11. B takes P	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	22. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to B sq
12. B takes P	Q takes Kt	23. B P takes P	
13. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd		

And Black resigned. The termination of the game is extremely elegant, and altogether in the style of Herr Winawer. If Black now play 23. Kt to B 5th, White wins by 24. Q to B 5th (ch); and if 23. Kt to Q 2nd then follows:—

24. K R to K sq	Q to K B 5th
25. R to B sq (ch)	K to Q sq
26. R to Q B 7th	Q to B 4th
27. P to Q 6th, &c.	

A curious little Partie, played between an AMATEUR and "MEPHISTO," the "Automaton," to whose marvellous exploits on the chess-board we have on several occasions directed the attention of our readers.

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mephisto).	WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mephisto).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
2. Q to R 5th		8. P to K R 3rd	P takes P
3. Q takes K P (ch)	B to K 2nd	9. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P
4. P to Q 3rd	Castles	10. P to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th
5. B to Kt 5th	R to K sq	11. P to Q B 3rd	P to B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to B 3rd	12. Q takes Kt	B to K 6th
		13. Q takes Q	P takes P (ch)
		14. K to Q sq	Q R takes Q (ch)
		15. B to Q 2nd	R to K 8th

The type, if there are any typos now-days, will do well to mark here how the premature rally of the White Queen has

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* announces, on what is stated to be "very good authority," that a match between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort will be arranged to take place at an early date.

The first annual show of dogs was held at Leicester on the 11th inst. About £400 was offered in prizes, and these attracted 350 of the most noted animals in the kingdom.

The sea at Hastings was very rough yesterday week, and at high tide the old Custom House, situated on the edge of the Parade, having been undermined by previous high tides, was swept away.

Considerable damage has been done to property by a tremendous gale which passed over Blackpool and neighbourhood on Wednesday night, the 10th inst. The sea was driven over the embankment, and for a time swept the roadway, rolling up against the houses, and filling the lower streets to the depth of five feet at times.

The Lord Advocate has accepted the vacant judgeship of the Court of Session. Mr. M'Laren has issued his valedictory address to the electors of Edinburgh. The vacant post of Lord Advocate has been offered to the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. Balfour, M.P.; and his post, in turn, will be filled by Mr. Ascher, M.P., the recently-elected member for the Elgin Burghs.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 23, 1879) of the Rev. John Askew, late of Broomfield Hall, Stanmore, Middlesex, who died on June 20 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Rev. John George Cotton Browne and James Richard Upton, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £64,000. The testator leaves fifty guineas each to his executors; and to his wife the use of his furniture, plate, jewellery, and effects for life or widowhood; afterwards the plate is to be divided between his two sons, and the diamonds are made heirlooms to go with the estates of which he was tenant for life. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust to pay the income to his wife for life, she maintaining and educating his younger son until twenty-one, and his unmarried daughters; portions of £3000 each are provided for his two younger daughters on their marriage, and for his younger son on attaining twenty-five; and the ultimate residue of his property he gives to all his children, except his eldest son, who succeeds to the settled estates, and his daughter, Mrs. Walker, who had been amply provided for by settlement.

The will (dated July 26, 1879), with two codicils (both dated May 20, 1880), of Mr. Edward Chance, late of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, who died on May 27 last, at No. 30, Lancaster-gate, was proved on the 8th inst. by Frederick William Chance, the son, Henry Chance, the brother, and Alexander Macomb Chance, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £44,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Maria Isabella Chance, £500, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects; he also leave her £800 per annum for life, subject to reduction in the event of marrying again; £4000 of his capital in the firm of Ferguson Brothers to his son Frederick William, in addition to what he has already given him; £9000 in the same firm to his son Joseph Selby; £5000 of his capital in the firm of Chance Brothers to his son Edward Ferguson, subject as to the two latter legacies to an annual payment to his executors during the lifetime of his wife; £7000 each to his four daughters, Maria Isabella, Louisa, Ellen, and Mary Katherine, on the death of Mrs. Chance, and annuities in the meantime; and the residue of his property between his said three sons.

The will (dated March, 14, 1854), with a codicil (dated Feb. 17, 1872), of Mr. Ambrose Isted, late of Ecton Hall, Ecton, Northamptonshire, who died on May 13 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Charles Archibald Murray and Frederick John George Murray, the acting executors, the gross value of the personal estate exceeding £36,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Isted, for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will (dated March 8, 1878) of Mr. Charles Clark, Q.C., late of the Middle Temple, and of No. 10, Albert-road, Regent's Park, who died on June 28 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Mary Clark, the sister, and Edward Richard Evans, the executors, the value of the personal being nearly £34,000. The testator gives legacies to his clerk, servants, and others; and the residue of his property upon trust to pay the income to his said sister for life, and the capital at her death as she shall by will appoint.

The will (dated March 26, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Radford, M.D., late of Higher Broughton, Manchester, who died on May 29 last, was proved on the 4th ult. at the Manchester district registry by William Anderson Bryden, Henry Winterbottom, and William Radford Bryden, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £20,000. The testator bequeaths to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, £200, free of duty, to be applied, under the direction of the medical committee, in the purchase of casts, models, or wet obstetrical preparations, for the purpose of adding to and enriching the Radford Museum at the said hospital; and numerous legacies, as well pecuniary as specific, to nephews, nieces, great-nephews and nieces, late wife's relatives, servants, secretary and porter of said hospital, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his nephew, the said William Anderson Bryden.

The will (dated Sept. 30, 1875) of Mr. Joseph Shaw Gent, late of No. 112, Bury New-road, Manchester, machinist, who died on May 31 last, has been proved by Mrs. Annie Gent, the widow, the personal estate amounting to over £12,000. The testator bequeaths a legacy and an annuity to his wife, and the residue of his property to his three daughters equally.

The will (dated April 20, 1881) of Mrs. Susan Hawkins, formerly of Reading, afterwards of No. 5, Downshire-hill, Hampstead, but late of Clyde-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on May 30 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Rev. George Witherby and Francis Witherby, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths £50 each to Miss Ranyard's Institution for Bible Women and Nurses, Miss Macpherson's Children's Home, Whitechapel, and the Clothing Society for Poor Pious Clergymen; £25 to the London City Mission; and numerous pecuniary and specific legacies to her own and her late husband's relatives and others. The residue of her property she leaves to her fourteen nephews and nieces, the children of her late brothers—George, Francis, and Richard Witherby—and to the children of her late nephew, Walter Witherby, who are to take one fifteenth share between them.

The will of May 24, 1880, of Mr. John Hargreaves Scott, Alderman and J.P. for the borough of Burnley, who died at Oak Bank, Burnley, on May 30 last, was proved at the Lancaster district registry on the 7th ult. by George Sutcliffe, William Miller Coulton, and Robert John Hurtley, the executors, the net value of the personal estate amounting to over £9000. The testator leaves £50 to each of his executors, Mr. Coulton and Mr. Hurtley; his plate, pictures, jewellery, furniture, and effects to his wife, Mrs. Anne Scott; his three houses at Oak Bank to his wife for life, and then, subject to legacies thereout, amounting to £1400, to his wife's nephew, the said George Sutcliffe; and the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his wife for life; at her death the whole of such residue is to be converted into money and laid out in the purchase of one or more parcels of freehold or copyhold land, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty acres, situate within or near the borough of Burnley, to be laid out as a public park or public parks, and then conveyed to the Corporation of Burnley, and held by them thereafter for ever for the use and recreation of the burgesses and inhabitants of the said borough.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1859) of Mr. Frederick Isaac Gold, formerly of Wentworth-place, Mile End-road, baker, but late of Titchfield, Preston Park, near Brighton, who was murdered on June 27 last at Balcombe, was proved on the 30th ult. by Mrs. Lydia Matilda Gold, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate exceeding £1600. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife for her sole and separate use, and he enjoins her, in the event of marrying again, to settle the said estate and effects so that no future husband may be able to charge same during her lifetime.

C. G. C.





THE TOURIST IN HOLLAND: TAKING TOLL ON A DUTCH CANAL.—SEE PAGE 181.